

THE nine large guns and the shot and shell, which were recently landed in Shanghai for the Chinese Government, "ex" steamship *Polyhymnia* from Hamburg, have been shipped by the steamer *Chinkiang* for Foochow.

A SWATOW correspondent writing on the 19th inst. says:—Another old coaster and resident, has just left us for good. This is Captain H. Ramsey, late pilot of this port, and I believe the oldest man here. He died at 7 p.m. on the 17th and was buried yesterday.

SAYS the *Amoy Gazette* of the 15th inst.:—We notice that the revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, Captain Farrow, and the Chinese gun-vessel *Chin Wei*, with His Excellency Admiral Ping on board, went on Saturday at noon to Taitan Island to try the dynamite, preparatory to blowing up the wreck of the steamship *Pakhoi*. We understand that the experiment passed off satisfactorily. The *Ling Feng* and the *Chin Wei* returned to port at 4 p.m.

A GROUP of gentlemen were discussing the prospects of the new Hongkong Steam Laundry Company the other morning, and commenting on a letter, dealing with the subject, published in our morning contemporary. After an interchange of opinions one of the disputants—a prime mover in the new project—significantly remarked:—Never mind what the *Daily Press* says; the public have every confidence, knowing full well that there are no "General Managers" this time. *O tempora! O mores!* Is this a libel, we wonder!

We hear on good authority that it was by a direct order from the Chinese Government at Peking that the Viceroy of the Two Kwang declined to enter into any negotiations with the Portuguese authorities at Macao regarding the trial of Diaz. It is stated that this course was adopted owing to representations made by the legal adviser of the Imperial Government that no diplomatic relations existing between China and Portugal, and as Diaz was handed over to the commander of the gun-boat *Tamaga* by the British authorities, it is to Great Britain China must look for redress. A protest, it is said, has already been made to the British Government on the subject.

FROM a return signed by the Registrar General, published in Saturday's (the 27th inst.) *Gazette*, we note that during the third quarter of the present year the births registered in the colony totalled 351 and the deaths 1536. The annual death rate per thousand during the same period is set down as follows:—Whole population 38,30, British and foreign community 18.53, British and foreign community deducting non-residents 14.53, Chinese 39.57. The total deaths were divided amongst the various nationalities in the following proportions:—British and foreign 12, Portuguese 11, Indians, &c., 7, Chinese 1491. Amongst the classification of the deaths appears a somewhat singular entry—"sex unknown 1."

We hear from a reliable authority in Canton that the Chinese Government is again in the market for a small foreign loan. Full particulars of the same have been supplied to us, and as one of our local banking institutions is said to have offered to put the business through at a certain rate of interest, and as our publication of the details might interfere with their operations in the matter, we refrain from publishing any particulars at present, contenting ourselves with giving the institution in question a bit of friendly advice—although we must confess we are out of favor with its popular managing head. That advice is to accept the situation and slightly reduce their rate of interest, if they actually desire to secure the business.

MR. KELLAR, the world renowned magician, goes over to Manila by the *Emerald* on the morning of the 19th inst., for a short season in the Philippines. We understand that this talented entertainer will return here in about a month's time, when he will give two or three performances previous to his departing for his fresh fields. In addition to his regular exhibition of magic and automata, Mr. Kellar's performance will be augmented by the appearance of Mr. Frederick Collins, the celebrated cornet player, whose cornet solos have won for him hearty applause in every quarter of the globe. We trust Mr. Kellar will have a good time of it in Manila, and feel sure that he will be well received on his return to Hongkong.

We stated in our issue of Monday last (the 15th inst.) that we had heard that Messrs. Kellar and Cunard, the Royal Illusionists, had dissolved partnership. We have since learned that such is the case. Mr. Cunard and Colonel Ike Austin have joined together for an extended tour of the Australasian colonies. We have no doubt that Messrs. Cunard and Austin will have a very successful tour in the southern hemisphere as the Colonel's performance is of a highly exciting and unique character, and Mr. Cunard's business capacity is of such a high order as to almost ensure a decided success. Old "Ike" and his new "pard" leave to-morrow (the 19th inst.) by the steamship *Naples*, and we have great pleasure in wishing them a pleasant trip and much success. We recently had some rough experiences of showmen when the Mastodon-Ministris gave us a turn, and it therefore gives us all the more pleasure to be able to say the good word for gentlemen of the Cunard and Kellar type, who are a credit to the profession to which they belong, and as far removed from the ragging and bob-tail peripatetic of the Bandmanni type as heaven is from Gehenna.

WE take the following from the *Nagasaki Rising Sun* of the 6th inst.:—H.B.M.'s gunboat *Linnet* arrived from Vladivostok on Saturday evening last, and was followed by the gunboat *Zephyr* from Vladivostok on Tuesday night. After coaling and provisioning, the *Linnet* proceeded to Hachioji on Sunday morning, and the *Zephyr* to Foochow on Thursday morning. Both vessels were despatched *post haste* from the north by Admiral Villiers in accordance with instructions received from Sir Harry Parkes, whose despatch fortunately succeeded, in finding the Admiral and his fleet, cooling themselves in one of the most out-of-the-way places in the extreme north of the station, *exactly fourteen days after the outbreak at Canton*, at which time we presume the telegram was sent as far as the lines extended, as it was to the trouble at Canton and the generally unsettled state of affairs in China that it had reference. We hear that the despatch in question stated that unless the majority of the British fleet returned to China immediately, the aid of foreign men-of-war would have to be invoked to ensure the better protection of British lives, property and interests at the open ports—a broad hint that the Admiral, as obstinate as he has proved himself to be, will not dare to ignore. The *Zephyr*, we believe, had orders to anchor as near to the Settlement of Foochow as possible, instead of at Pagoda Anchorage, where the men-of-war usually lie, which order is fully accounted for in a paragraph from the correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, under date of the 25th ult. When a full report of recent events in China reaches the home Government, it is more than likely that Admiral Villiers will have his official duties more clearly defined, for his future guidance; but the principal consolation for British readers in the East is, that his term of command is fast drawing to a close.

We learn that Mr. de Lissa, the well-known North Borneo planter, and his partner Mr. Sachse, who is, we believe, a civil engineer, paid visits on Saturday forenoon (the 27th inst.) to the establishments of the China Sugar Refinery, the Ice Factory, and the Distillery, and were favorably impressed with the vast extent of the works and the systematic manner in which every detail of the various industries are carried out.

THE Hongkong Race Meeting of 1884 has definitely been fixed for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd February. Gentlemen having suggestions to offer or presentations to make are invited to communicate with the C. C. on or before the 27th inst. The conditions for the Hongkong Derby have been advertised. They are identical with those of last season. Nominations close on December 19th and entries on January 19th, to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Club.

A CORRESPONDENT in Manila writes that some sensation was caused there the other day by the arrest of several leading citizens at the instance of Señor Barrantes, the civil Governor of the city. It appears that Señor Barrantes, who is most unpopular with the community at large, alarmed the Captain General considerably by reporting that the celebration of the annual festivals of the season at the houses of certain influential residents, was only a cloak for holding secret conferences with a view to the discussion of a *pronunciamiento* against the Spanish Government. The representation of the civil governor had the effect of inducing His Excellency to order the arrest of the suspected persons. However, after a thorough investigation into the matter, it was found that the seditious charges were altogether groundless, and Señor Barrantes immediately ordered the release of the prisoners.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Johore, accompanied by Major Harrison of "the Buffs," paid a visit on Saturday afternoon (the 27th inst.) to the works of the China Sugar Refining Co. at East Point. On arriving at the Refinery they were met by Mr. H. Dickie, the manager, and Mr. Rodger, his assistant, and shown over the entire establishment. After minutely inspecting the machinery employed in sugar refining, the Maharajah and Major Harrison, with Mr. Dickie and Mr. Rodger, walked over to the Hongkong Ice Co.'s factory, where Mr. Bain, the manager, minutely explained the interesting process of ice manufacture. From thence the party proceeded to the distillery, where Mr. Humphreys, chemist to the China Sugar Refining Co., exhibited and explained the different processes employed in the analysis of sugar. Before leaving, the distinguished visitors expressed themselves highly gratified with what they had seen, and cordially acknowledged the attention which had been shown them.

THE publisher of this journal was bound over not to commit any contempt of court for the space of two months in the sum of \$500, and two sureties of \$250 each, at the Supreme Court this morning (the 29th inst.) before Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo, for having published a letter signed "Hudibras" on the 12th, and certain paragraphs (extracts from other newspapers) on the 15th, 20th and 22nd inst., said letter and paragraphs, according to his lordship's ruling, constituting a contempt of court. As a report of the proceedings would probably influence the criminal action now pending, in which the Surveyor General and the editor and publisher of this paper are concerned, and might moreover be construed into another case of contempt, we consider it advisable, for obvious reasons, to withhold all details. We may, however, without incurring any serious risk, state that Mr. Jno. J. Francis appeared on behalf of the Surveyor General, and on his application the defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the hearing.

WE are informed that the steamer *Shun-on*, flying the Annamese flag, which, as we reported a short time back, had been seized by a French man-of-war for an alleged attempt to run the supposed existing blockade on the Annamese coast, has been released by Admiral Courbet, it having been discovered that not a shadow of justification existed for the seizure and detention of the vessel. Captain Blumenberg, who commands the *Shun-on*, is a German subject, and we understand that he intends claiming a personal indemnity for the high handed action of the French naval authorities in illegally detaining him a prisoner in Halong Bay, whilst the owners of the steamer, one of whom is a British subject, will advance a claim for the loss caused by the seizure of the *Shun-on*. We also hear that the late charterer of the German steamer *Vorwarts*, which was forcibly prevented from entering the Annamese port of Touron by the French man-of-war *Atalante* on the 21st ult., has proposed a claim against the French Government for the losses caused by this arbitrary and altogether unnecessary proceeding, the opinion of counsel being to the effect that, according to international law, there being no state of war between Annam and France, the so-called blockade of the Annamese coast is an illegal and indefensible measure. As the trade between this port and the trading centres of Annam and Tonquin has been practically suspended by this sham blockade, merchants will no doubt be pleased to learn that the arbiters and law authorities are to be brought under the direct notice of the British and German Foreign Ministers.

THE following is a translation of a notice sent the so-called blockade of the Annamese coast, addressed to the representatives of the French Republic in the Far East by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was communicated to the Hongkong Government on the 22nd inst.:—**CIRCULAR TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ACCREDITED TO MARITIME POWERS.** Sir,—The reports which have reached us from the Far East call attention to several instances to the departure of vessels laden with arms and ammunition destined for Annam. Having been led to intervene in Tonquin Affairs, and to occupy that province for the purpose of re-establishing order, we cannot allow a traffic to be unimpededly carried on which will have the effect of augmenting the rebel forces against whom we are contending. Therefore, the Commanders of our naval forces have been directed to exercise a strict surveillance in the Gulf of Tonquin, and to board all suspected vessels which are destined for Annamite Ports; those vessels, which, after having been duly notified of the prohibition of the trade in arms, nevertheless continue to discharge their cargo or force the lines of the established blockade, will render themselves liable to seizure. Above all the treaty concluded on the 31st August 1874, between France and Annam, which has had the effect of opening certain ports to foreign trade, without distinction of nationality, contains in formal terms, as an exception, "arms and munitions of war cannot be either imported or exported for trade." Our Commissioner in Tonquin, and likewise the Chief of our Squadron have received instructions to take all necessary steps to secure the strict observance of this clause. I shall be obliged if you will please convey the purpose of these instructions to the knowledge of the government to which you are accredited, in order that it may warn the captains of the merchant vessels bearing its flag.

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Commercial.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue
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191 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$625 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,450 per share. Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, sales.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1015 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$355 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$375 per share. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$71 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$49 per share, premium, sales.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$139 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$81 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem. ex int.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/8
Bank Bills, at demand 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
ON PARIS.—Bank, at demand 46 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 47 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
On Demand 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight 7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

Intimations.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL.
OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the SECOND CALL of \$16.66 on the Shares of the New Issue is Payable on the 31st inst. INTEREST at the Rate of 9 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Overdue Calls.

By Order,
A. S. GARFITT, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [804]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd inst. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [793]

LOST.

ON BOARD the River Steamer "POWAN," an IRON TRUNK containing BOOKS, PAPERS, CLOTHING, &c.
The above has probably been taken away by mistake by some Passenger, and the OWNER will feel greatly obliged by its being RETURNED on board the Steamer as early as possible.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1883. [799]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
WILL OPEN THEIR SEASON EARLY
NEXT WEEK
(dependent upon the arrival of the next
MITSU BISHI STEAMER)
with
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED
COMIC OPERA
THE
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY BY
C. J. BARBER.
Correct Costumes and Artistic Properties.

The Company having had a most successful Season at Shanghai and in Japan, will spare neither pains nor expense to mount all their pieces in the most complete manner.

PRICES:
Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00
Pit \$1.00
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
Dress Circle or Stalls, 12 Nights, \$20.00

In the Subscription series no piece will be presented twice.

Box plan now ready at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1883. [814]

Intimations.

HOP SHING & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.
Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED.
NESS IRON WORKS.
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMAN—OR—MARRIED COUPLES
AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS \$22 per Case.
PINTS \$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,
42, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT-NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands and from every known factory in Manila, are constantly being received. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous position of the Undersigned in regard to the CIGAR trade with Manila, he now offers Cigars of all brands, fully matured, and ready for immediate smoking. Quality Guaranteed.

JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [343]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo, Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor, offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [820]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 5th November, 1883, at Two O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SITUATE IN

HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Comprising:—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 90, and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 90, with the Messuages or Tenements thereon being Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93; Hollywood Road, as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years subject to the payment of the due proportions of the rents and to the performance of the Covenants and Conditions reserved by and contained in the Crown Lease of the whole of the said Inland Lot No. 90, and the extension thereof.

The Property is sold subject to the existing lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [785]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 8th November, 1883, at THREE P.M., at the Premises, all that

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE

TUNG HING THEATRE, Situate in Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

Comprising:—
All that Piece of GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 700, and measuring on the North 100 feet, on the South 100 feet, on the East 200 feet, and on the West 200 feet and containing in the whole 20,000 square feet.

Together with the Theatre known as the TUNG HING THEATRE and all the erections and buildings thereon. Held for the residue of a term of 99 years at the Yearly Crown Rent of \$662.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1883. [805]

Notices of Firms.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has resumed charge as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [812]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [786]

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, containing Four Rooms and Large Centre Room, Servants' Rooms and Out-houses, Gardens and Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the Pier.

THE U.S.S. *Essex* now undergoing repairs

We learn that the victim of yesterday's (the 22nd inst), Gage Street tragedy, Mits Bigger succumbed to the effects of the wound received from the pistol ball, and died at the Civil Hospital at 2 a.m. this morning. An inquest was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was still proceeding when our report left.

We read in a Japanese native paper that the Mits Bishi Company spent a good deal of money in attempting to raise the *Samida Maru*, and then sold the wreck and cargo to Mr. Nakahara, of Junkei-machi, Osaka, for 10,000 yen. The purchaser has 97 coolies and 10 divers constantly employed at the wreck, and expects to raise the vessel next year.

We very much regret to learn of the sudden death of Madame Vaucher, an old and widely esteemed resident of this colony, which occurred about 8 o'clock this morning, the 26th instant. Madame Vaucher had been in uncertain health for some time past, and it will be remembered that the recent performance of Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" by the Amateur Dramatic Club, she rose from a bed of sickness to play the part of Mrs. Hardcastle. For some days the state of the deceased lady's health had been such as to cause alarm to her friends, but we believe that a fatal result was not anticipated. Madame Vaucher will be greatly missed in the social circles of the colony, and both the Dramatic Club and Choral Society have suffered an irreparable loss. Much sympathy will be felt for Monsieur Vaucher who is at present absent from the colony on a short holiday to Shanghai.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE BOWEN, arrived from Shanghai by the Indo-China S.N. Co. steamer *Pouang* at six o'clock last evening, the 22nd inst. Mr. W. H. Marsh, accompanied by Lieut. Vynan, A.D.C., went out to the steamer in the Government steam launch, and His Excellency shortly afterwards landed at the Murry Wharf. If it were intended to celebrate Governor Bowen's return to Hongkong by any public

demonstration, such intention was completely frustrated by the inopportune hour of the steamer's arrival and the conflagration which was raging in Queen's Road and Bonham Strand. Mr. Jas Russell (puisne judge), Dr. F. Stewart (registrar general), Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (registrar of the Supreme Court), Captain Dempster (acting superintendent of police), Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (assistant colonial secretary), and Mr. A. K. Travers represented the official element at the landing stage, but the community was conspicuous by its absence. The Government and three military officers and Sir Walter Melluish were reckoned as representatives of the general public. His Excellency after exchanging courtesies with his friends proceeded to Government House.

July 19th reached Peking, an ambassador was immediately despatched from the Imperial Court to the King of Siam, with representations that as His Majesty owed allegiance to the Dragon Throne, it was his duty to render all possible assistance to his suzerain. The Siamese were therefore called upon to protect the boundaries of Tonquin and to prepare for active service in the field against the enemies of China if the necessity arose for such a step. It is now affirmed that, the King, having readily agreed to the terms proposed by the Chinese Ambassador, the negotiations were quickly brought to a successful issue; and that, the Siamese having supplied the sinews of war, the Sino-Siamese great army, already assembled, crossed the frontier into Tonquin and is pressing forward with all speed to the assistance of the Annamese and their Black Flag allies.

thor, as the Colonial Surgeon had certified the man to be suffering from insanity. It appears the defendant embarked at Melbourne, for Hongkong, on board the *Essex*. On the route thither, while on the voyage, there were some terrible scenes of yelling and screaming, the former passengers through a man being stabbed in the back by the defendant. The passengers told Captain Peters that they were not safe on board as the defendant, Fung Chung, was mad. Captain Peters ordered his officers to secure the madman when he attacked them with an axe which he held in his hand. Afterwards the lunatic went down to the 'tween decks, cut open a number of straw beds and set fire to them. Captain Peters then tried to frighten him, by firing over

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held in the Gymnasium yesterday evening, the 26th instant, Mr. R. C. Leigh in the chair. December 15th and 16th were decided on as the dates for holding the annual regatta. An alteration was made in the conditions of the race for the Ladies' Purse which has previously been a sculling or pair daced race. It was decided to have a four oared race for the Purse this year, with the proviso that, if

BOAT UNCERTAIN.
 (The boatsmen of the regatta.)
 Lochart.
 Bachmann.
 Willard.
 Osborn.
 Newlander.
 G. Grumble (con.).
LEAK.
 H. Hughes (con.).
 Brewster.
 Glass.
 Connelley.
 F. Grubbs.
 Phillips.
 J. Caldwell (con.).

that he had never been on board. He then gave some particulars of difficulties he had experienced in regard to the survey of the *Kalen*. The Chairman said it would be much better for Mr. Möller to put his grievance into writing. Mr. Möller answered that he would do so at once if it was necessary. The Chairman—You need not trouble now. Mr. Möller—Then when will you have it? The Chairman—Whenever you please. Mr. Möller—I will lay my grievance before the Directors to-morrow in writing. I am old enough to know what I have to prove, and I can prove it, and reformation is absolutely necessary. The meeting then terminated.—*Courier*.

THE SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY AT MACAO.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." SIR,—With your permission I beg leave to submit for public perusal the following list of subscribers so far as the Macao Cemetery Fund, whose kind liberality is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The work of restoration is already in hand.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank you personally for your courtesy in publishing my appeal, and otherwise interesting yourself in the cause.—I remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

Hongkong, 16th October, 1883.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.	
F. B. Johnson	\$100
Jno. Leppell	100
Wm. H. Forbes	50
T. Jackson	50
C. P. Chatterton	50
A. P. McEwen	25
P. Byrne	25
W. S. Young	25
Wm. Beiners	25
E. D. Scacon	25
C. Stibel	25
C. D. Bottomley	25
E. B. Bellis	25
B. Taylor	25
A. Both	25
G. E. Noble	15
S. Hancock	15
Douglas Jones	15
J. Bell-Irving	10
J. G. T. Havel	10
J. B. Coughlin	10
E. Mackintosh	10
J. Thurburn	10
R. Syme	10
J. Russell	15

(FROM SWATOW.)	
Geo. Phillips	\$5
W. Ashmore	5
John Liddell	5
O. Smith	5
A. L. H.	5
Wm. Eaton	1
Bradley & Co.	5

(FROM HONGKONG.)	
Thomas Thomas	\$20
Alfred Rowe	20
A. T. Dural	10
R. Grid	10
S. D. Pearson	10
W. H. Wood	10
E. D. Cunningham	10
H. E. Dent	10
R. M. Gray	10
Siemens & Co.	20
Carlowitz & Co.	20

NORTH BORNEO.

Our correspondent from The East Coast mentions the following very important facts and "on dits":—

The detonations resulting from the Sunda Straits eruptions were distinctly heard over the whole Coast Line, and the sun presented a greenish hue for a week after the sad event. The general health of the inhabitants is excellent.

Agriculture is to the fore. The success of the tobacco experiment made by the China Sabah Company proves of infinite value. The tobacco now cured experts state is equal to that of the famous Sumatra. The sugar cane patches on the various rivers have grown to perfection, and Mr. de Lissa, who has for the past fifteen months anxiously watched this industry, announces his opinion that the soil and climate of the Sandakan district possesses the highest attributes for successful sugar cultivation and his opinion is shared by Mr. Reece, another expert, and the latter gentleman has already selected very large areas of land for a powerful Australian Company for sugar cultivation only. It is no secret here that Messrs. de Lissa and Sachse are proceeding to Hongkong by this opportunity in order to draw the attention of the refineries of China to the profitable neighboring resource they have in the near future for raw sugars grown and manufactured in North Borneo. These gentlemen, as the pioneers, were allowed the first pick of land and have certainly "struck it" in their selections of 10,000 acres of freehold on the banks of the river named "Sagaya" and "Sagallayood" rivers. The "Sagaya" Township allotments realised at the first sale for 10 acres \$40 the acre and 240 acres were sold on the same river to a Singapore Gambia and Pepper Company at a relatively high figure.

The event of the month is the popular demonstration which took place when Mr. W. B. Pryer, our noble hearted Government Resident of the East Coast, left for China on leave. A public meeting was first called resulting in the appointment of sub-committees representing the different nationalities who were empowered to draw up and present an address and take measures to get it as numerously signed as the short time would permit, the evening before the departure. The deputation, consisting of Chinese, European, Sooloo, and Malay gentlemen of repute, waited upon Mr. Pryer and informed him that the numerously signed address had been translated into Chinese and Malay and the chairman handed it over after it had been read by the Hon. Secretary. The following is a copy:—

To W. B. PRYER, Esq.,
Resident of the East Coast,
North Borneo.

SIR,—We, the residents of the East Coast and citizens of the City of Elupora, North Borneo, approach you on the eve of your departure on leave of absence with affectionate respect. We recognise the fact that you are the true founder of the East Coast, so far as opening it up to trade and commerce under a safe and benign rule is concerned.

We are aware of the history of your first advent at "Elupora" before a tree had been felled, and with but two or three men under you as Pioneers; and we cannot but admire at the present moment that the City of Elupora is a successful fact and its environs opened up for agricultural purposes.

You have steadily persevered in your labors from that first moment until now, and six years have elapsed before you have sought to relieve yourself by absence from the scene of your great undertaking. We know how difficult your task must have been, inviting all nations, as traders, denizens, and citizens, and it must be a proud moment this when you receive the present address

from the representatives of thousands of the many nations whom you now leave, contented to await your expected speedy return. (Here followed the signatures of European, Chinese and Malay, forming quite a volume.) On the departure of the vessel a most imposing scene was enacted. The newly erected and commodious Government jetty had been gaily decorated with light arches formed of beautifully variegated foliage and in the centre on one side of one of these bowers was erected a platform. The populace lined the jetty and approached to the number of at least 2,000.

As His Excellency and staff, accompanied by Mr. Pryer, made their way to the steamer, three ringing cheers were given for our esteemed governor, and a stop was made by the party who were invited to the platform. Here the Mahomedan and Chinese principal citizens addressed Mr. Pryer in the highest terms of respect and praise, to which His Excellency graciously replied amidst loud "salams" and "vivas," the native drums and gongs and crackers also forming a feature not the least interesting.

Mr. de Lissa also spoke on the occasion, and in doing so pointed out that in his opinion the expression of that moment represented that of thousands of people. He said the British North Borneo Company had nobly redeemed their promise to the British Government. If they had spent three millions, instead of as they had done only so many hundred thousands of pounds, the result could not have been more satisfactory. His heart swelled with pride when on an occasion like the present the people of one man could call into existence such a stirring scene which enabled thinking men to estimate the true worth of this new country. They might not have a dollar in the treasury, but still they were rich—rich in inhabitants; a community orderly, well in health and in pocket, a fact most certainly demonstrated at that moment when they could see at a glance that the half of their city population was before them uniting in hopeful expressions of trust in the future of the country of their adoption. No doubt the Government had committed some errors and necessarily would commit some more, but it still remained a grand fact that had achieved great results. The demonstration of day-to-day results—loved and respected—Resident—simply proved that from his Excellency downwards all had in their various degrees contributed to this happy result, and he assured His Excellency that, God helping him, he would steadily do all he could for the support of the Government. He called for three cheers for "The Governor," a true gentleman, an esteemed high official and a friend to all. This was heartily responded to by His Excellency who, in reply, stated that he quite agreed with the speech of Mr. de Lissa as to the success of the Company, and as appreciated the work done by Mr. Pryer. A hearty farewell was given and the steamer was quickly away from the wharf, bound to Hongkong—taking with her not only Mr. Pryer but several of our energetic pioneers, amongst whom were Messrs. de Lissa and Sachse.

I have rather dwelt on this account as it actually embodies a "Mullum in Parvo" description of the growing importance of this new colony. **FOOCHOW.** Although the rice crops in Foochow and its environs appear in a flourishing condition, the prevailing impression amongst the natives is that the harvest will be of a scanty nature. At the precise season for transplanting the young roots, when the paddy fields are usually swamped, this year was peculiarly dry; thus not affording the desired nourishment at the proper time to produce sufficiently strong plants to develop a full ear. A strange phenomenon was observable three consecutive evenings last week; a patch of the sky over the city direction, appearing one blaze of light, as though the reflection from a large conflagration. The first night, a large number of the natives wended their way towards where they expected to find a fire, but upon reaching the locality indicated, the sky had resumed its ordinary nocturnal appearance and no news was obtainable of any fire having occurred. Upon the third night, though at a later hour, the strange sight was even more vivid, and still unaccountable. We were inclined to think that an unusually large quantity of shells were being calined for the manufacture of gunpowder, but we find that the locality named is not carried on to so large an extent as to account for what remains a mystery.

With reference to the Tea Market, the *Foochow Weekly Market Report* says:—Tea business has again been on a moderate scale. Consignments to the market have continued fairly active. Settlements for the week amount to 14,667 chests, and arrivals from the country are computed at 8,200 chests, nearly half of which are Local Packed Teas. Prices generally show no change. Dust and Siftings have been for Common to Good Common, at previous quotations. Medium sorts have been taken to some extent, at very low prices. The market closes steady. *Souchong*—Settlements reported amount to 1,079 chests, at Tls. 9 a 23, prices do not show any decline. *Oolong*—The market has been cleared of the American lines at about a tail advance on prices ruling previously. *Flourary Pehow*—173 chests have found buyers at Tls. 30 to 60, reducing the Stock to 157 chests. These purchases show very full value. The quality of the late arrivals is very poor. *Scinted Teas*—334 boxes have been taken at Tls. 19 to 25, stock 4,023 boxes.

Questions of Chinese, it appears, whether naturally bold, or having suffered the loss of their treasured caputary adornment through the perpetration of some crime, are debared the privilege of marriage. A native of Foochow named Cheon, whose financial position sufficiently atoned for his appearance as to be able to secure him a fair fiancée, had the presumption to aspire to connubial bliss. The nuptials were duly celebrated on Friday last, and on the following morning the unfortunate Chinaman was vividly reminded of his infringement of the law by being led into the city for execution. The deceased's property is now confiscated to the coffers of the State, and as the widow is thus left unprotected for we presume that she will threaten self-immolation, and thus secure a pension from the officials representing the Government. Desirable as it is, that cases of self-sacrifice should be put a stop to, we fear that the expense attending the prevention of the recently contemplated act (which amounted to \$3,000, exclusive of the pension) will rather induce the local Magistrate to close their eyes to the commission of such a crime.

We have received fuller particulars of the outrage which occurred at Tsong Tung last week, and are pleased to find that the *MDL* was not attended with any loss of life. It appears that the village in question is not possessed of a place of worship, and therefore the Rev. Paulino Basso, the Catholic priest, celebrated divine service in a private house belonging to one of the Christians. The service was allowed to be conducted in peace, but on the following day, a mob of infidels broke into the premises where the celebration had taken place, destroyed the altar, and completely destroyed the furniture, and, after unroofing the house, the latter, in the event of any priest visiting it hereafter, a Chinese official was despatched from the French Consulate to the village, and the threat of demanding the Taoist to inflict severe punishment upon the offenders had the effect of

the head officers of the village promising to pay the amount of damage occasioned and also giving a guarantee, that in future Christian priests shall be allowed to visit this village, and conduct religious service, without either being molested or any similar after-occurrence being allowed to take place.—*Herald*.

We notice that a memorial addressed to the British Minister, in re the illegal seizure of two steam launches, is in circulation for the signature of Foochow residents. The matter having remained dormant for so long a period is not, as has been suggested, attributable to want of action on the part of Her Majesty's representative at this port, but not only denounced the seizure as unjustifiable, but also made a formal order for the restoration of the property, which ought to have been duly enforced by the Pekin Authorities. Setting aside any existing prejudice or animus, and viewing the question as one of principle, we shall hope to observe that the petition has been sufficiently subscribed to as to warrant Sir Harry Parkes taking such a decisive course of action as would at the present period have a most salutary effect.

On Saturday the 6th instant, a fire occurred, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a short distance from the Arsenal at Fagoda Anchorage, which destroyed no less than fifty native houses, and necessitated the pulling down of upwards of twenty others in order to keep the conflagration from spreading even further. The natives employed at the Arsenal turned out *en masse*, and rendered most valuable assistance in raising to the ground the adjoining premises. One lamentable and peculiar accident occurred during the conflagration; in throwing one of the grappling hooks over a wall, for the purpose of hauling down the beams of a dwelling house, the hook penetrated a Chinaman's shoulder and the unfortunate fellow was lugged up to the top of the house before his cries were heard. We learn, however, that, although the wound is a serious nature, hopes are entertained of his recovery. Two young girls are missing, and it is supposed that they met with a sad fate, although there was nothing found amongst the debris to indicate their destruction by fire. We also learn that a fisherman lost the sum of \$500, which consisted entirely of Chinese Bank notes. During the fire, the large number of six fire engines were brought upon the scene, but as the most powerful machine was only capable of throwing a jet of water about ten feet in distance, they could scarcely be considered an acquisition. It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the value of the property destroyed, which, however, must be very considerable.

In the *Herald's* issue of the 6th ultimo, we alluded to the appointment of a new Grain Taoist named Liu Jui-Ke, who was sent from Peking to replace the Acting Taoist Pan, who had previously held an appointment as collector of lekin on all merchandise except opium, which latter is under the charge of Taoist Shen-sheng-feng. We are informed that Pan Taoist had never before he was appointed to the Acting Grain-Taoistship, had any experience regarding the duties; and business thus being much retarded, the above official was therefore appointed in his stead, and Pan reduced to the status of an ordinary official, and assigned to Liu Jui-Ke. It is now currently reported that he is not even qualified for this subordinate post, as he is not only obsequious, but also totally dependent upon his superiors, or if acting by himself, is inclined to answer "shi" (yes) to every interrogatory. Although his subservience, and endeavours to thwart the views of foreigners gains for him, to some extent, the esteem of a few of his superiors, still there is such a Taoist as Fong, also an assistant to the Grain Taoist, who endeavours to avoid trouble with foreigners, and is acting through the superiority of Pan Taoist, has on two occasions, expressed a wish for him to retire from the assistantship, to the so-called Board of Foreign Inter-course. If this is allowed, we fear that the business conducted by such Board of Foreign Inter-course will not be so satisfactory as heretofore; but *non verbum*.—*Herald*.

SHANGHAI.

H.B.M.'s surveying vessel *Flying Fish* is expected to arrive here from Chefoo on the 17th inst., and H.B.M.'s *Curacao* from Japan on the 18th inst.

P. J. Hughes, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul in Shanghai, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Registrar of British ships of this port from the 14th instant.

We hear that the great military expedition of war, which were landed at the Associated Wharves some time ago from the steamship *Polykumina*, and to be shipped off to Foochow, probably by the steamship *Chinkiang* or another of Messrs. Siemens's boats.

We hear the Chinese Telegraph Company are going to lay their lines up to the River Ports. Viceroys. Two has therefore deputed a Chinese gentleman by the name of Yao, in company with a foreign engineer, to inspect the various places along the banks of the Yangtze.

We hear from native sources that Mr. Chen, Magistrate of the Mixed Court, has resigned his post, which he has held for upwards of ten years. Mr. Oung, the Chinese official of the Mixed Court in the French Settlement, will succeed him, and another official by the name of Wang will take the latter's place.

The woman, who was convicted of having been implicated in the murder of a Mandarin and his wife near the English Jail in April last, in company with a man who has since committed suicide, was executed in Soochow three days ago. She underwent the so called ling-chih, (being sliced to pieces).

B.M.S. *Osage*, whilst preparing this morning to get under way, carried the hawser away, by which she was fastened to the buoy. There was some delay in starting the machinery and the vessel went rather close to the Pootung side. The tide was running in strong, and before the *Daring* was properly manageable she collided with the *Foehnd*. The former vessel's port quarter struck the latter's bows, causing the *Daring's* jolly boat to be smashed by the *Foehnd's* anchor stock. The *Daring* left for Hongkong to await the arrival of her relief crew. "Beyond this all belongs to me," said the Emperor of the Sung dynasty, marking the southern sky with a sweep of his jade as the boundary line of his dominions. The Shanghai correspondent's mythical language. It plainly means "Nothing beyond the southern side belongs to me." All under the South belongs to me. That is to say all under heaven. This is what the document of last June means. That China's sovereignty over Annam was on a par with the Taoist's sovereignty over the rest of all under heaven.

We notice that two very heavy guns, which arrived here five or six months ago for the Chinese government, are still lying at Hunt's Wharf. This number was augmented some weeks ago by two more heavy guns and six smaller ones. This looks as if the War Department has more than a sufficient stock on hand; for, seemingly, they can find at present no use for this material. It may be taken for a proof that China is not greatly hurrying up to get ready for the so long talked-about war, unless these guns are left there to await the arrival of the *Zing Yuen*, who may, most likely, have some need of them. It is a very curious incident that can be easily pointed out without being a prophet. Lying there now useless, exposed to the changes of temperature, seems certainly to be a proof of "Everlasting Peace."

Mercury.

A special sitting of the Mixed Court was held this afternoon, October 15th.—Mr. Chen, Chinese Magistrate; Mr. Carles, British Assessor; and Mr. Paterson, Acting Consul for Denmark, on the bench—when seven Chinamen were brought up on the charge of cutting and stealing the river telegraph cables between Woosung and Guttsalf. Two of the prisoners were iron merchants at Tong-kajon, and in their shops a quantity of cable material had been found; the other prisoners were boatmen and fishermen, some of them known to be good divers, who were engaged in cutting the cables. After a long investigation, the members of the Court were assisted by a strong current. Up to the present, though Ichang has been opened five years, the whole of the Szechuan opium has been sent by land to Shasze. Now, however, it is beginning to be sent to Ichang. If the steam navigation between this and Hankow were adequate for the requirements of the trade, I make no doubt that Ichang, from its geographical position at the foot of the rapids, and from its political position as a port open to foreign trade, by which goods sent here can escape the taxes and delays of the native custom houses lower down the river, must obtain in time the bulk of the Szechuan trade. At present the great bulk of the trade is carried on at Shasze.

It is possible that the spirit of enterprise of British merchants, which for the last few years has been somewhat somnolent in China, may wake up to the importance of establishing steam communication between this and Chungking; for my part I have still greater hopes that the native merchants of Szechuan, who are beginning to have practical experience of the benefit they derive from steam communication up the Yangtze as far as Ichang, will take measures for extending this sphere of steam activity to Chungking.

He Ting Shen, the naval commander here, has informed me that this district is rich in gold and silver, and Captain Yankowski thinks he has seen signs of gold. Yet beyond a little washing of the streams for gold dust nothing at present is done to extract these precious metals. Lead certainly exists, and is worked to a trifling extent in this Consular district, but I have not yet ascertained the exact spots. Copper is worked at Ho-feng Chow and Hsing Shan Hsien, 170 and 180 miles respectively from the Consulate. The gentry and elders of the former place petitioned in 1882 for permission to extend mining operations. I have seen a specimen of the ore; it seemed to me very rich. A native mining engineer, educated at Yale College, America, is at the present moment prospecting in those regions. The iron ore can be picked up on the river bank in any quantity at Liu, 22 miles below this. I picked up some 30 to 40 lbs. which I showed to a mining engineer; he said it would be worth 90 cents a picul (23 a ton) in Shanghai. The iron natives extract here is of very bad quality. Coal exists all over the Consular district of Ichang, and the coal beds stretch much further. How far they extend I do not quite know. They run at least from Yeh-chow to Chungking, a distance of 500 miles. Agate is found in the Maofo (Agate) River, 60 miles below this, and on the Fung-pao Hill, 10 miles north-east of the Consulate. Slate must exist here in great quantities.

Mr. morning contemporary has advices from Hongkong saying that Yunnan braves are found among the Black Flags. We, however, learnt some time ago that careful watch had been made for Chinese soldiers during the campaign and none had been found amongst the slain, wounded or prisoners. It is antecedently improbable that the Chinese would do anything to assist the ex-Tsaping rebels, of whom they are in the greatest dread. When Mr. Tricou was here he told Li Hung-chang that if there were any Chinese troops found amongst the combatants of the French in Annam, France would demand an indemnity.

Li Hung-chang's military band has arrived here by the steamship *Hatan* from Tientsin. They number twenty-two, and are under the tutelage of Mr. Siegel, a native of Alsace. Their uniform resembles much that of a Chinese soldier; dark-blue tunic, rather tight fitting, with red facing; round the waist a black belt with brass buckle, having the Chinese characters for "Imperial Band." Light blue trousers with broad red stripe, of half European and half Celestial cut, and long black felt boots. Their heads are covered by black turbans. We noticed four or five having silver braid round their high standing collars; these are most likely petty officers. They are all very young men, some more boys and are apparently very contented with their lot, passing their time away with whistling air by Strauss and Godfrey. The Band came to Shanghai for the purpose of giving concerts for the benefit of the Yellow River Flood Fund. We understand that the first of these concerts will be given at the Public Garden in a day or two.

A meeting of the members of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mass. Con. was held at the Masonic Hall yesterday evening for the installation of the W. M. and officers for the ensuing year. There was a good attendance of members, and also a large number of visitors from the lodges. The installation ceremony was conducted by Right W. Bro. C. Thorne, D.G.M. of Northern China, who was accompanied by the following officers of the Grand Lodge: W. Bro. J. I. Miller, W. Bro. L. Moore, W. Bro. W. H. Short, W. Bro. A. Johnson, W. Bro. E. P. Lalcaia, W. Bro. C. J. Holliday, W. Bro. J. Morris, W. Bro. H. B. Anderson, W. Bro. G. P. Pentum, W. Bro. T. W. Kingsmill, W. Bro. H. E. Siford, and Bro. M. Cory, W. Bro. Fen-tum, D. G. Organist, presided at the organ during the installation ceremony. The following officers were duly installed:—

Bro. J. Hammond	W. M.
Rev. W. S. Sayre	S. W.
C. Brown	Treasurer
W. Bro. F. G. Gales	Secretary
A. Johnson	Deputy
G. L. Skinner	Secretary
O. E. Bailey	J. D.
C. Merritt	Tyler.

—*Mercury*.

ICHANG.

Mr. Gardner, H.B.M.'s Consul at Ichang, writing on the trade of that port for 1882, says:—A splendid carrying trade for steamships is at present going begging here. During 1882 the only steamer that ran between this and Hankow was the *Kiangling*, a vessel belonging to the Chinese Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and it is unfitted for the trade for many reasons; first, its want of steam power; and secondly, it draws too much water, and is consequently obliged to cease running during the winter; yet it is just during winter that the trade between Hankow and this and between this and Chungking is briskest. Even when there has been water enough for it to run, the *Kiangling* has not been able to carry all the cargo offered her. What is required for the trade is a steam tug, or a vessel of at least 11 knots, and not drawing when fully laden over 4 feet of water. I hear there is a possibility of a steamer specially constructed for this trade running next winter. Owing to the winding nature and rapidity of the current of the Yangtze, between this and Hankow, a distance of 430 miles, native boats average nearly a month coming up, and about eight days going down. A steamer, steaming 11 knots, could do the distance in three days and thirty hours respectively. Shasze is a port on the north-bank of the Yangtze, 95 miles below Ichang; it is a large port, partly by boat and partly by land, a large portion of the Szechuan trade is there, and it is a large port for the north, eastern, and southern provinces of China. To the north side of Shasze there is a canal navigable by junka throughout the year, separated from the Yangtze by a strip of land less than a mile wide, which communicates, first, with the Han River, and secondly, with a series of inter-connected jakes stretching to Hankow up this canal, and the Han River Szechuan produce (transported at Shasze) finds its way, partly by water and partly by land, to the provinces of Honan, Shan, Szechuan, and Shantung, and partly by the canal lands to the north of Hankow, whence it is transported to Kansai, Anhui, Kiangnan, Kiangsu, and the eastern provinces generally. In this way the pro-

duce of the nine provinces above mentioned is sent to Shasze to be transhipped for Szechuan. The advantages of the route from Hankow by the series of lakes to Shasze over that by the Yangtze are that it is 100 miles shorter in distance, and on the journey seven or eight days shorter in time. The disadvantages are that not communicating with the Yangtze expenses of transhipment have to be incurred, and boats, which get into this canal are in a species of *cul de sac*; they can go no further, but are obliged to return to Hankow, and the return journey, though shorter in distance, is longer in time than by the Yangtze, in which they are assisted by a strong current. Up to the present, though Ichang has been opened five years, the whole of the Szechuan opium has been sent by land to Shasze. Now, however, it is beginning to be sent to Ichang. If the steam navigation between this and Hankow were adequate for the requirements of the trade, I make no doubt that Ichang, from its geographical position at the foot of the rapids, and from its political position as a port open to foreign trade, by which goods sent here can escape the taxes and delays of the native custom houses lower down the river, must obtain in time the bulk of the Szechuan trade. At present the great bulk of the trade is carried on at Shasze.

It is possible that the spirit of enterprise of British merchants, which for the last few years has been somewhat somnolent in China, may wake up to the importance of establishing steam communication between this and Chungking; for my part I have still greater hopes that the native merchants of Szechuan, who are beginning to have practical experience of the benefit they derive from steam communication up the Yangtze as far as Ichang, will take measures for extending this sphere of steam activity to Chungking.

He Ting Shen, the naval commander here, has informed me that this district is rich in gold and silver, and Captain Yankowski thinks he has seen signs of gold. Yet beyond a little washing of the streams for gold dust nothing at present is done to extract these precious metals. Lead certainly exists, and is worked to a trifling extent in this Consular district, but I have not yet ascertained the exact spots. Copper is worked at Ho-feng Chow and Hsing Shan Hsien, 170 and 180 miles respectively from the Consulate. The gentry and elders of the former place petitioned in 1882 for permission to extend mining operations. I have seen a specimen of the ore; it seemed to me very rich. A native mining engineer, educated at Yale College, America, is at the present moment prospecting in those regions. The iron ore can be picked up on the river bank in any quantity at Liu, 22 miles below this. I picked up some 30 to 40 lbs. which I showed to a mining engineer; he said it would be worth 90 cents a picul (23 a ton) in Shanghai. The iron natives extract here is of very bad quality. Coal exists all over the Consular district of Ichang, and the coal beds stretch much further. How far they extend I do not quite know. They run at least from Yeh-chow to Chungking, a distance of 500 miles. Agate is found in the Maofo (Agate) River, 60 miles below this, and on the Fung-pao Hill, 10 miles north-east of the Consulate. Slate must exist here in great quantities.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

15th October, 1883.
We are having very fine weather here, but warm in the middle of the day. Game does not appear to be so plentiful as it was last year at this time.

Preparations are being made for the reception of Tiao Tsung Tsang, expected here in a few days from Nanking, when he will inspect the fauna and review the troops on the Yangtze. Our Missionaries, like birds of passage, have all returned from their well-earned and no doubt well-earned holidays. The change appears to have benefited them and they will now be able to resume their arduous labours for the conversion of the heathen Chinese with renewed vigour and energy. By-the-by, do not the converts wait looking after in the summer as well as in winter? —*Mercury*.

HANKOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

10th October, 1883.

There is very little news to send you from this port. The excitement produced by the recent threatened rebellion of the members of the White Lily Society has subsided, and we now rest peacefully at night. How long the rebellious gang are likely to keep quiet it is not easy to say. It is certain, however, that great discontent prevails among the vast native population of this province, not so much with regard to foreigners as against their own officials. The new Viceroy seems determined to trace the ramifications of the late conspiracy, but it is beyond his power to do so, powerful as he is; he appears to think that by barbarously killing those who were associated with the leaders he will strike terror into the populace. Only the other day he sent from Wuchang, in a box, one of the men who had been captured, and the fellow was put to a horrid death outside the Taoist's yamen. The man was standing erect in the cage with a cangue-like thing round his neck; the supports were taken from under his feet, and his body left suspended by the neck in the cage till death terminated his agony—about fourteen hours. I hear that two others are to be treated in the same way at Wuchang in a few days; but these horrid sights have very little effect on the people.—*Courier*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 3rd, 1883.

On the 2nd instant, H.L.H. Prince Kung received H.E. M. Tricou and Sir Harry Parkes at the Tsung-lo yamen, where they had very lengthy interviews and discussed the Canton and Annam affair, both of which are to have a very speedy and satisfactory solution.

Sir George Bowen has left for the Great Wall. Baron von Wrangel left for Kalgan to meet H.E. M. Popoff and suite.

The Chinese have been very insulting to foreigners of late, since the glorious victory of the Black Flags over the French. The archers selected a German gentleman and his pony for a target; one of the arrows fixed itself in the pony. This called for a protest from the German Consul to Li Hung-chang. It is surprising to note that some few days ago they assumed a quieter tone; not from any proclamations from H.E. M. Li, but from the telegrams from Hongkong, which must have reached them earlier, of the decision of the British authorities to also the more yielding and peaceful position of the members of the Grand Council at Peking finding, as you say, that neither the iron-clad nor the Krupp guns are to come forward.—*Mercury*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 4th, 1883.

Our Chinese friends hardly believe that Liu and his Black Flags have surrendered to the French as per last telegram. Mr. Dillon left for our paper to Wuchang. It is said that Mr. E. French also goes home. A gentleman is expected from Peking to relieve Mr. French.

Mr. Jas. C. Zuck U.S.N. Consul here, also goes home, and the Rev. L. W. Pilcher will be acting Consul.

Later news arrive from Peking that Mr. Tricou is expected here on the 13th inst.

The Chinese gossip is that Sir George Bowen presented himself, on his return from Nan Ko, in his Chinese clothes at the Tsung-lo yamen; the slumberers there refused to recognize him as Sir George Bowen.

October 8th, 1883.

The Chinese say that Sir George Bowen, whilst returning from the Great Wall and stopping at Nan Ko Inn, was robbed of all his clothing, so that he had to return to Peking in a Chinese suit. If so, His Excellency has really had a change and will have a capital opportunity of judging how a Chinese suit fits him.

Although it rained heavily on Sunday night, the water in the river has not risen at all. Li Yuen-hwa has been appointed by Li Chung Tang, Chief Judge of the Board of War here.

Admiral Ting was here and had several interviews with Li Hung-chang, it is said, about a telegraph connecting Seoul with Chefoo; the Admiral left for Chefoo again with Captain Lang.—*Mercury*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, 10th October, 1883.

Things generally are in a bad state at present, up North as well as here. The Huang Ho has run riot to an unusual extent this year, carrying destruction and desolation in its path. Other rivers in Chihli have followed suit, creating widespread misery and suffering amongst all classes. The Mandarins are at their wits' end to meet the calls made upon them by these accumulated misfortunes, and are further seriously embarrassed by the quarrel with France. The Canton riots likewise add

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business in the Share Market is still rather quiet. Banks are somewhat firmer and the stock is in request at 191. premium without leading to business, although shares could be had at a slight advance on above quotation. China Fires are weaker and have changed hands at the reduced rate of 370 per share, leaving off with further sellers at that figure. Docks have been done at quotation. China Sugars have changed hands at 140 per share, but only to a small extent. No other transactions came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—191 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—625 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—115 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—112 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—1015 per share, sellers.
China Insurance Company—315 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—335 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—370 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—571 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—440 per share, premium.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., buyers.
China-Sugar Refining Company, Limited—140 per share, sales.
China-Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—81 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company—155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 4/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/7 1/2
ON HAMBURG—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON DEMAND—22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA—per picul \$335
(Allowance, Tals 72.)
OLD MALWA—per picul \$575
(Allowance, Tals 52.)
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest \$570
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest \$572
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest \$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest \$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest \$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest \$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest \$572 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest \$565
OLD PATNA, per chest \$592 1/2
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest \$556 1/2
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest \$561 1/2
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$425 @ \$425 1/2
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$375 @ \$400
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$365 @ \$325

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's Register.)
Barometer—F.M. 30.08
Thermometer—F.M. 70.08
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 72
To-day—30.18
Barometer—F.M. 30.08
Thermometer—F.M. 70.08
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 72
To-day—30.18

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
Barometer—F.M. 30.08
Thermometer—F.M. 70.08
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 72
To-day—30.18
Barometer—F.M. 30.08
Thermometer—F.M. 70.08
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Thermometer—F.M. (Wet bulb) 72
To-day—30.18

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 684, Jose M. Marquer, 20th October, Manila, 20th October, General—Brandao & Co.
MADRAS, British steamer, 1,080, James White Swan, 20th October, Honolulu 1st Oct., General—Thos. Howard & Co.
CHINKIANG, British steamer, 987, S. Orr, 20th October, Shanghai 23rd October, and Foochow 28th, General—Siemens & Co.
GLENELG, British steamer, 1,956, Quarterly, 20th October, Shanghai 20th October, Foochow 25th, and Swatow 29th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ATLANTA, German steamer, 783, E. G. Pfaff, 30th October, Canton 29th October, General—Siemens & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Victoria, British steamer, for Sourabaya.
Emeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Albatross, German steamer, for Cheloo.
Phra Chom Kiao, British str., for Swatow, &c.
Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Herald, Swedish bark, for Bangkok.
Cairnmuir, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Albany, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
October 30, Kong Beng, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
October 30, Euxine, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
October 30, Phra Chom Kiao, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
October 30, Albany, British str., for Shanghai.
October 30, Suffolk, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
October 30, Swift, British gunboat, for Pakhoi.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
Per Don Juan, str., from Manila.—1 Indian and 50 Chinese.
Per Madras, str., from Honolulu.—Miss A. White, Miss Cora Benneson, Messrs. Wentworth and F. Damon, and 275 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. J. Polakoff, and 86 Chinese.
Per Glenelg, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Reed, and 68 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Suflet, str., from Hongkong.—Mr. T. H. Apin, for Singapore. For Penang.—Mr. Chun Thye and servant. For Bombay.—Mr. R. S. Mogra. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Swanton and 3 children, Mrs. Wodehouse, and Mr. G. C. Curtis. For Marseilles.—Messrs. W. L. Hunter, G. Snelmerine, C. H. Bert, H. A. Woolnough, and Cameron.—From Shanghai.—Mr. W. G. Bayne, for Singapore. For London.—Messrs. R. H. Boyd and W. W. King. From Yokohama.—Mr. Capelle, for Bombay. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Heyde and child.
Per Phra Chom Kiao, str., for Swatow, &c.—100 Chinese.

REPORTS.
The Spanish steamship Don Juan reports left Manila on the 26th instant. Had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea.
The British steamship Madras reports left Honolulu on the 1st instant. Had light winds and calms on leaving, and moderate N.E. trades to arrival.
The British steamship Glenelg reports left Shanghai on the 23rd instant, Foochow on the 25th, and Swatow on the 29th.—Had light N.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamship Chinkiang reports left Shanghai on the 23rd instant; arrived in Foochow on the 24th, and left again on the 28th at 9 a.m., and arrived in Hongkong at 6.25 a.m. on the 30th. From Shanghai to Foochow had strong N.E. monsoon and dull cloudy weather with rain. From Foochow to port had fresh monsoon and fine weather. In Foochow the steamships Cambodia and Douglas.

AMOI SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
October—19, Namoa, British steamer, from Foochow.
20, Ling-feng, Chinese gunboat, from a cruise.
20, Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.
DEPARTURES.
October—18, Fokien, British steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Secwo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
19, Strathleven, British steamer, for New York.
19, Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow.
19, Duburg, German steamer, for Hongkong.

NEWCHANG SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
September—30, Lee-yuen, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
October—1, Nanjing, British steamer, from Shanghai.
1, Polyhymnia, German str., from Shanghai.
1, Manheim, Swedish schooner, from Amoy.
2, Swatow, British steamer, from Shanghai.
2, Chefoo, British steamer, from Shanghai.
3, Argos, British brig, from Tientsin.
3, Ernst, German schooner, from Amoy.
3, Tamsui, British steamer, from Chefoo.
3, Kwonggang, British str., from Tientsin.
3, Alwine, German steamer, from Tientsin.
3, Hoihow, British steamer, from Shanghai.
3, Sea Swallow, British brig, from Chefoo.
3, Greatham Hall, Ger. str., from Shanghai.
3, Chintung, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
3, Charley, British bark, from Chefoo.
3, Adelaide, German str., from Hongkong.
3, Mafco, Chinese steamer, from Hongkong.
3, Carl Ritter, Ger. bark, from Hongkong.
DEPARTURES.
October—3, Keelung, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Nanjing, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Gesine Brona, German bark, for Swatow.
3, Tientsin, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Lee-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.
3, Swatow, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Chefoo, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Polyhymnia, German steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Alwine, German steamer, for Hongkong.
3, Bothwell Castle, Brit. bark, for Hongkong.
3, Nardoo, British bark, for Hongkong.
3, Manheim, Swedish schooner, for Amoy.
3, Tamsui, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Kwonggang, British str., for Chefoo.
3, Printemps, French bark, for Amoy.

VESSLS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)
Sachem—Cardiff—June 12
Theodor Ruger—New York—June 15
Comet—New York—June 23
Elizabeth—Penarth—July 1
Jupiter—Cardiff—July 13
Oanka—London—July 30
Willy—Cuxhaven—Aug. 6
Folomi Maru—Antwerp—Aug. 9
Wilhelm Homeyer—London—Aug. 10
Sardapan—Liverpool—Aug. 21
Stamboul—London—Aug. 21
Dakota—Cardiff—Sept. 4
Charlotte—Cardiff—Sept. 7
Telemachus—London—Sept. 11
Andromeda—Penarth—Sept. 15
Constance—Liverpool—Sept. 20

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Straits and London.—Per *Glenelg*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Catterthun*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Emeralda*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per *Khiva*, on Thursday, the 1st November, at 11.30 A.M.
For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Thales*, on Saturday, the 3rd November, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Europa*, on Saturday, the 3rd November, at 4.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *C. T. Hook*, on Sunday, the 4th November, at 9 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.
ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. Macfarlane, 22nd October, Calcutta 7th October, Penang 13th, and Singapore 16th, Opium, Saltpeetre, and Sundries.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 20th October, Saigon 14th October, Rice and Paddy.—Siemens & Co.
CAIRNTEIR, British steamer, 1,123, G. L. Castle, 20th October, London 4th September, and Singapore 19th October, General.—Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.
CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,480, F. B. Bin-stead, 23rd October, Sydney 8th Sept., and Port Darwin 23rd, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHINA, German steamer, 648, Schoer, 13th Oct.—Amoy 11th October, General.—Yuen Fat Hong—Kowloon Dock.
CHOLLERTON, British steamer, 1,733, James Clark, 20th October, Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st October, Coal.—Siemens & Co.
C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 28th October, Saigon 22nd October, Rice, Paddy, and Rice Flour.—Thos. Howard & Co.

EUROPA, German steamer, 1,003, John Schade, 20th October, Saigon 16th October, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Renteria, 20th Oct.—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 735, G. Wright, 20th October, Manila 26th October, General.—Russell & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 177 (Stopan)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

HAILONG, British steamer, 277, F. Ashton, 20th October, Tamsui 23rd October, and Amoy 25th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
HAINAN, British steamer, 281, J. Woone, 20th October, Haiphong 16th October, Pakhoi 17th, and Hoihow 19th, General.—Alang & Co.
KHIVA, British steamer, 1,410, P. Harris, 27th October, Yokohama 18th October, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 680, J. C. Abbott, 27th October, Foochow 23rd October, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 26th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 10th June, Touron 15th June, General.—Chin-cho.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,308, Davidson, 27th October, San Francisco 27th September, and Yokohama 21st October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
ROMBUS, Spanish steamer, 531, L. Fremoya, 27th October, Manila 24th October, Ballast—Dunn, Melbye & Co.
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, 19th, 24th, and China Traders' Insurance Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Pocock, 20th October, Kudat, and Sandakan 14th October, Firewood and General.—D. Laprak & Co.
TROTH, Dutch steamer, 137, A. S. Roe, 11th October, Celebes 27th Sept., General.—Gee Cheong Hong.

VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,554, J. B. Shield, 22nd October, Antwerp and Saigon 18th October, General.—Thos. Howard & Co.
VORTIEREN, British steamer, 908, J. Brown, 18th October, Calcutta and Singapore 20th October, General.—Ah Yon.

ASTORIA, British brig, 217, Samuel Cox, 26th September, Norman—North—Queensland 18th Sept., Ballast—Captain.
BOTHWELL CASTLE, British bark, 592, James Romney, 20th October, Newchong 13th October, Beans—Chune Cheong Hong.
CHARLES BAL, British ship, 1,431, W. J. Watson, 16th September, Cardiff 6th May, Coals.—Russell & Co.

ERNST, German 3-m. schooner, E. Hildebrand, 20th October, Newchong 17th October, Beans—Wieler & Co.
GOLIAN, Siamese bark, 542, Roche, 10th Oct.—Whoebin 16th September, Wood—Order.
GUSTAV & OSCAR, German ship, 1,352, G. Seemann, 9th October, Cardiff 1st June, Coals.—Russell & Co.

HAYDN BROWN, American bark, 822, C. H. Heverton, 15th Oct.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st August, Coals.—Russell & Co.
HERMINE, Swedish bark, 269, F. Longren, 20th October, Amoy 25th October, General.—Captain.
H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,085, D. W. Dudley, 1st Sept.—Nagasaki 23rd August, Coal.—Captain.

J. A. BONLAW, American bark, 635, Y. A. Kent, 8th September, Newcastle 6th July, Coal.—Russell & Co.
MAGIC, British schooner, 214, White, 20th Aug.—Newchong 25th July, Beans—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
MANHEIM, Swedish 3-m. sch., 451, Jansson, 18th October, Newchong 16th October, Beans—Siemens & Co.

MARIE, German bark, 430, Thomaschewsky, 27th August, Swatow August 10th, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.
MELBREE, British bark, 867, H. Lightbody, 20th September, Cardiff 7th June, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.
MOUNT LELAND, British bark, 435, Chas. H. Nelson, 12th Oct.—Whampoa 11th Oct., General.—Rozario & Co.

NARDOO, British bark, 379, J. F. Morrison, 20th October, Newchong 16th October, Beans.—Siemens & Co.
ONEIDA, American ship, 1,130, Carver, 27th October, Newcastle, N.S.W., 28th August, Coal.—Russell & Co.
SEA RIFLE, British barkentine, 162, A. Rickers, 24th Sept.—Freemantle 10th August, Sandalwood.—Siemens & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

SILVER EAGLE, British bark, 908, S. Richards, 31st August, London 9th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 26th July, from Chungchow.—W. H. Ray.
S. S. RIDGWAY, Amer. bark, 833, H. S. Townsend, 12th Sept.—Bangkok 25th August General—Chinese.

THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 366, Kahleke, 1st Sept.—Quinhon 25th August, General.—E. & F. Hong.
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Wardland, 8th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
WALLS CASTLE, British bark, 626, Kennet, 23rd October, Guinayangan 28th Sept., Wood—Lane, Crawford & Co.

WILDWOOD, American bark, 1,099, Chas. P. Sawyer, 23rd Sept.—Nagasaki 14th Sept., Coal.—M. B. M. S. S. Co.
WM. MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 1st October, Newchong 18th September, Beans—Russell & Co.
WILKINSON, American bark, 55, Henderson, 16th July, Guap Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.

ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Lopez, 3rd August, Cardiff 4th April, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CANTON.
AMOV, British steamer, 814, D. Herrmann, 29th October, Cheloo 24th October, Beans.—Siemens & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.
Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.
Ho-nan, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Klung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
AMOV.
In Port on 23rd October, 1883.
Brunette, British bark, 375 (Turnbull)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Chateaubriand, British bark, 409 (Edwards)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Helene, German bark, 250—Boyd & Co.
Hilda Maria, German bark, 275 (E. Tennis)—Pasadag & Co.
Lucky, Siamese bark, 425 (Siqueira)—Dauver & Co.
Merplan, Siamese bark, 345 (Kruse)—Pasadag & Co.
Milton, Norwegian bark, 467 (Kroger)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Minna Deutschmann, German schooner, 164 (Spierling)—Chinese.
W. Minster, British bark, 362 (Severwright)—Boyd & Co.
FOOCHOW.
In Port on 20th October, 1883.
Kristina Nilsson, American brig, 297 (Thomson)—Russell & Co.

SHANGHAI.
In Port on 24th October, 1883.
Anglo-Indian, British bark, 444 (Henningson)—Nils Moller.
Batavia, British bark, 366 (Oberg)—Nils Moller.
Chingling, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.

Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzun)—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. Farman & Co.
Edward May, American bark, 890 (Johnson)—W. Hewett & Co.
George, British bark, 895 (Grant)—Adamson, Bell & Co.

Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 370 (Koedt)—Lewis Hopkins.
John D. Brewer, American bark, 926 (Josselyn)—Russell & Co.
Kolga, British bark, 359 (Roper)—Nils Moller.
Leander, British ship, 148 (Hamilton)—J. W. Otto, German ship, 1,205 (Folmasson)—C. & J. Trading Co.

NAGASAKI.
In Port on 20th October, 1883.
Catherine Marden, British bark, (Danielsen)—Ryle Holme.
Kanagawa Maru, Japan bark, 1,184 (Eckstrand)—M. B. M. Co.
Sumanoura Maru, Japanese bark, 925 (Spiegelthal)—M. B. M. Co.

YOKOHAMA.
In Port on 20th October, 1883.
Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.
Bride, British bark, 300 (Sutherland)—H. MacArthur.

E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Gething)—T. B. B. Co.
Gleamring, British ship, 1,498 (Denmore)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Guam, British schooner, 424 (Marna)—Master.
Haddon Hall, British ship, 1,416 (Laghton)—C. Illies & Co.

Sagitta, British bark, 579 (Taylor)—F. M. J. & Co.
Sattara, British bark, 940 (Jenkins)—Max Raspe & Co.
Sooleo, British bark, 350 (Baik)—M. B. S. S. Co.
MANILA.
In Port on 1st October, 1883.

Amoy, German schooner, 385—Smith, Bell & Co.
Auguste, French bark, 870—Peele, Hubbell & Co.
Bowell, British ship, 1,002—Ker & Co.
Cyprus, British ship, 1,392—Peele, Hubbell & Co.
Elise, German ship, 1,348—Macleod & Co.
Granite, American ship, 1,295—Peele, Hubbell & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.
Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas Hicks, Yokohama.
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Yokohama.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Collins, Sunda Straits.

Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, Hongkong.
Cockchafer, gunboat, 4 guns, Commander R. L. Groom, Hongkong.
Curacao, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Yokohama.

Darling, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Hongkong.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Espoir, gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Gamble, Canton.

Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Shanghai.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Bangkok.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuib, Shanghai.

Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Cheloo.
Linnets, British gunboat, 5 guns, Commander J. G. Jones, Canton.
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comd. Hon. F. Vereker, Sunda Straits.

Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, in reserve, Hongkong.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Yokohama.
Sapphire, corvette, 9 guns, Commander John R. T. Fullerton, Cheloo.

Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander V. A. Thadell, en route Fakhel.
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Commander Maxwell, Yokohama.

Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Hongkong.
FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Vladivostok.
Cher, French gunboat, Commander Lafon, North.
Duke of Edinburgh, Russian ironclad, Captain de Giers, Yokohama.

Enterprise, American corvette, Commander A. S. Baker, en route to Shanghai.
Ermak, Russian transport, Captain Koltchak, Japan.
Essa, American gun-vessel, 6 guns, Captain McCormack, Tientsin.

Gornostal, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.
Hamelin, French cruiser, Commander H. Roustan, Haiphong.
Iliss, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, Canton.

Junata, American corvette, Commander P. F. Harrington, Canton.
Keraint, French corvette, Commander Beaumont, Tonquin.
Leipzig, German corvette, 16 guns, Captain Her-bis, Shanghai.

Legaspi, Spanish transport, Commander Valentin Buenafla, Shanghai.
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Hongkong.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Tientsin.

Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tatarinoff, Vladivostok.
Najednik, Russian corvette, Captain Kalagerass, Yokohama.
Nerps, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valerond, Vladivostok.

Opitchnik, Russian cruiser, Commander B. Iyassentoff, Hongkong.
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant, Commander Green, Taiwan.
Pensacola, American frigate, Captain H. Esben, Yokohama.

Richmond, American frigate, 14 guns, Captain Skerrett, Yokohama.
Skobeleff, Russian corvette, Captain Blandareff, Yokohama.
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Boyle, Vladivostok.

Stoch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain Buchholtz, Hongkong.
Tamega, Portuguese gunboat, Commander da Costa Cabral, Macao.
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck, Singapore.

Intimations.

WANTED TO RENT.
A LARGE STABLE.
Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883.

NOTICE.
HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-SMITH, &c., has REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 4, Post Street, close No. 120, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

NOTICE.
THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has been trading at the under-mentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.
N.B.—Note the address.

NAME SING.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Central Market,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [335]

YEU QU A.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
ALL Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [236]

CHIE N A M.
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH WATCH MAKER.
AND
ENGRAND
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
J

TOO PARTICULAR.

"I was not insured any more for fire insurance companies," he replied.

"Why not?"

"Well, they was too particular, mine friend."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, when I was on Shatin street I scarry two thousand tollar. My brudder Moses was right across der street in der same peccness but he carry none. One might be purred out and I don't. I told der company to gif Moses a lift mit my two thousand, and explain dot we was brudders and partners and all in der same family, but not a tollar would dey gif Moses. Poor fellow. He had to open a junk shop in Nashville and burn out tree times before he comes back mit capital to go into der clothing peccness again.—Wall Street News.

A YEAR OF DISASTER.

Had Professor Grimm, who a year or two ago predicted dire calamities from the portentous aspect of the great planetary bodies, postponed the disastrous epoch until the present, he could with confidence have claimed that his prophecies of evil had been literally fulfilled. One-fourth of 1883 is yet to come, but its appalling record of death from accidents and elemental disturbances gives to it a ghastly prominence, and it will pass into history as the year of disaster. The great agents of destruction—flood, fire, famine, volcano, earthquake, tornado and epidemic—have each contributed a long list of victims, which seemingly unusually frequent minor accidents on land and sea have helped to swell to frightful proportions.

A statistician who kept an imperfect record of the first nine months of the year, estimated that the fatalities resulting from extraordinary causes had then already reached the enormous aggregate of over 27,000. To this now must be added the awful destruction of life by the overwhelming calamity in the Indian Archipelago. But it is to be hoped that a more careful survey of the desolated region will reduce the fearful loss of life now reported. At present it is estimated that from 75,000 to 80,000 human lives were lost. Should these figures, however, not be disproved, the widespread disaster which overwhelmed these tropic isles will prove the most destructive of modern times. Below we give a list of those calamities which have resulted in the greatest loss of life during the first three-fourths of the present year.

January—By floods in Germany and Hungary about 150 lives were lost.

Jan. 11—Burning of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, and loss of 59 lives.

Jan. 15—A circus building in Poland was burned, and 270 people perished.

Jan. 21—By an accident on the Southern Pacific Railway, at Tehachapi Pass, 22 were burned and crushed to death.

Jan. 21—The steamer *Cimbrina* collided with the *Sultan* in Berken, India, and 398 were lost.

Jan. 22—By explosion of powder works at Oakland, Cal., 26 were killed.

Jan. 24—Flooding of a mine in Australia caused the loss of 22 lives.

Feb. 1—Italian steamer *Amorina* wrecked on coast of Tripoli; loss 20.

Feb. 2—Panic in a factory at Bombay; loss 23.

Feb. 8—Steamer *Kenners Castle* wrecked in the Bay of Biscay; loss 23.

Feb. 17—Accident in Diamond Coal mine at Joliet, Ill.; loss 77.

Feb. 21—Fire and panic in a Catholic school in New York; loss 15.

Mar. 2—Steamer *Gypsy* sunk near New Orleans; loss 18.

March 10—Hull and Yarmouth (England) fishing fleets wrecked; loss 135.

March 11—Steamer *Navarra* foundered on voyage from Copenhagen to Leth; loss 46.

March 18—Ship *Dunstaffnage* wrecked on Aberdeenshire coast; loss 25.

March 26—Avalanches from Mt. Ararat; loss 150.

April 1—Wreck of six Yarmouth (England) fishing vessels; loss 40.

April 2—Boiler explosion at St. Diex, France; 31 killed, 65 injured.

April 6—Explosion of powder depot at Rome; loss 40.

April 17—Sixty two persons drowned while engaged in a religious ceremony at Secunderabad, India.

April 26—Ship *County Aberdeen* collided with ship *British Commerce*; loss 25.

April 26—Explosion of mine at Besseges, France; loss 21.

April 27—Tornado in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina; loss 250.

May 1—Steamer *Graggler* burned in Puget Sound; loss 70.

May 6—Large number of persons killed by an earthquake at Nabres, Persia.

May 14—Cyclone in Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri; loss 22.

May 18—Cyclone in Illinois and Wisconsin; loss 54.

May 23—Two schooners wrecked on Lake Michigan; loss 15.

May 30—Twelve persons killed and many injured by a panic on the Brooklyn Bridge.

June 9—Powder magazine at Scutari, struck by lightning; loss 17.

June 17—A panic among school children attending an entertainment at Sunderland, Eng.; loss 109.

June 25—Burning of a theatre on Lake Como, Italy, and loss of 47 lives.

June 25—British ships *Hurru* and *Waltina* collided; loss 25.

July 3—Steamer *Daphne*, while being launched on the Clyde, capsized; loss 150.

July 23—Pier gave way at Baltimore; loss 76.

July 27—Collision on Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; 22 killed, 35 wounded.

July 28—Earthquake at Ichijima between 3,000 and 4,000 killed and 150 injured.

July 26—Explosion of a mine in Sicily; loss 39.

Aug. 21—Cyclone at Rochester, Minn.; loss 10.

Aug. 26—Steamer *Woodburn* run down off Eddystone Light; loss 18.

Aug. 29—Volcanic eruptions in Java; loss estimated at from 75,000 to 80,000.

Aug. 31—Storm on Grand Banks and a reported loss of 80 men.

Sept. 2—By a railroad accident to a train between Berlin and Stettin, 40 persons were killed and wounded.

It is also estimated that nearly 100,000 people have perished from cholera in India and Egypt. Taking these figures together with the estimated loss of life in Java, the grand total will reach the frightful sum of over 100,000 lives sacrificed to casualty or pestilence.

In the list given above no mention is made of the thousands of minor accidents which in many cases have shocked local communities; and doubtless, calamities attended by great loss of life in remote countries have been omitted, and no mention has been made of disasters which only resulted in destruction of property.—*Boston Transcript*.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tylmarchus* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 30th.

The steamer *Bravencia* left Singapore on the 25th instant for this port, and is due here on the 31st.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT.

A comprehensive minute has been issued by the British Treasury on the arrangements under the National Debt bill, which lately passed its third reading in the House of Commons. In the course of the minute it is stated:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer adds that, under the National Debt bill, stock amounting to £173,000,000 will have been cancelled by the end of the year 1883, but part of that amount, though cancelled, will not have been redeemed—that is to say, as regards a portion of the stock, the operation will not be complete. The amount of debt redeemed will amount to £123,230,853, but that does not comprise the whole amount of debt redeemed by the arrangements for the reduction of the National Debt. Debt will also be redeemed by the new sinking fund, and by means of the money paid for the purchase of life annuities, for the redemption of land tax and other minor purposes. It is computed that the new Sinking Fund may redeem within twenty years £27,000,000, and that other methods of reducing debt will have within that time redeemed £23,000,000, making, with the sum above mentioned as redeemed, a total of £173,000,000, and Mr. Childers would add that this is apart from the effect of any surpluses of income over expenditures constituting the old Sinking Fund, for which no allowance has been made."

"The Board will thus observe: 1. That the charge of the debt is permanently fixed, under the settlement of the late Government of 1875, at £28,000,000 and that the real cost to the taxpayer of the whole debt, both within and without the permanent charge, will in 1885-86 be less than £28,000,000, and therefore less than the sum which was a constant charge of the debt from 1816 to 1885."

"2. That under the arrangement made by the late Government in 1880, there will be a relief to the taxpayer in 1885-86 of £800,000."

"3.—That this relief will be somewhat diminished in 1886 and 1887 by increase in the sinking fund of the local loan debt, amounting to about £191,000 but that in the meantime the yearly grants of £500,000 to India, on account of the Afghan war, will have ceased. Thus a net relief of over £1,100,000 is secured to the taxpayer under present arrangements and in present circumstances."

"4. That the National debt will make no change in the charge of the debt as settled by the late Government, that it reserves, therefore, to the taxpayer the relief of over £1,100,000 mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and indeed more, because under one half of the loan raised by the Imperial Government for India in 1879 will be paid off at once, and £600,000 a year added thereby to the taxpayer's relief."

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer mentions the chief reasons which induced the Government to ask the sanction of Parliament to a renewed system of terminable annuities. They are confident that it is the surest method of reducing, not only the principal, but the rate of interest on the debt, and in this opinion the lords of the Treasury concur."

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

"If Clarence De Melville Bunge am present with us to-night, I should like to speak to him," said Brother Gardner at the meeting opened.

Brother Bunge was on the back row with a looking-glass in his hands and a new brand of hair-oil on his hair. He rose up with a scrape and a bow, made a great spread of a blue silk handkerchief, and finally stood before the President's desk.

"Brother Bunge," resumed the old man, "I reckon you am de purtiest member of de Lime-Kiln Club. You puts de oil on yer hair, wax on yer moustache, and de perfume on yer clothes reminds me of de wild roses of Varginny. Yes, you am de purtiest an' sweetest one of de lot."

"Yes, sah," replied the brother, while his face betrayed the fact that he was tickled half to death.

"But—by de way, Brudder Bunge, what am your present business?"

"I am out of a job jist now, sah."

"When you work how much do you earn?"

"As high as seven dollars a week, sah."

"Jist so. Am dat suit o' clothes all paid for?"

"No, sah."

"An' you am how many weeks behind on yer board?"

"Not ober six, sah."

"An' you owe dis lodge \$3 dues?"

"Yes, sah."

"An' you owe members here as much as \$30 for borrowed money?"

"I borrowed some, sah."

"Brudder Bunge, I've had some 'perience wid purty men, an' I nubber seed one yet who wasn't a fraud on de word, manhood. When a man sets out to be purty, all de best sense leaves his head. No man kin labor and be purty too. He darfo' lets works alone. He beats his board, his tailor, his shoemaker, an' all his friends. He looks killin', an' smells like a cologne factory, but he doan' pay up. Ebery smile becoms somebody twenty-five cents, an' ebery giggle costs somebody half a dollar. I've had my eye on you fur some time."

"Six months ago you had steady work, good pay, respectable clothes an' was outer debt. Now you is out to be purty, an' to-day you wouldn't sell fur nut to pay yer debts. You small awful nice, but you owe a \$25 board bill. Your hair curls beautifully, but de tailor am whistling fur his money fur dat suit. Your form am elegant, but you has borrowed until no one will lend you another cent. You smile like a buttercup an' raise yer hat like a Chesterfield, but yer butes ain't paid fur!"

"Ise gwine to squar' up, sah."

"May be you is, Brudder Bunge, but it am too late, so fur as dis club am concerned. Secretary!"

"Yes, sah."

"Scratch de name of Brudder Clarence de Melville Bunge of de roll!"

"She's dun scratched, sah."

"Janitor!"

"Yes, sah."

"Escort dis pusson to de alley doah! He am too purty to remain heah wid us. He am gwine out owin' us fur dues, an'—wall, nobber mind."

There was no need to post the Janitor. Every one could picture him as he cleared a space to swing his right leg, and if anybody doubted that Clarence de Melville Bunge was "dusted" into the alley he had only to listen to the labored breathing of the Janitor as he returned to his seat.

ELECTION.

Before passing the bean-box Sir Isaac Walpole desired to remark that personal vanity was a torpedo which was certain to blow its owner sky-high sooner or later. He believed in being honest and industrious, but when it came to being purty he was out of the race. He had read up on Plato, Socrates, Cicero, Nero and the rest of the old boys, and he couldn't find one single instance where a great man was a purty man. The box was then passed, and the following candidates were elected: Clarence Smith, Oswego Jones, Prof. de Grass, Elder Dunbar, Drawback Hastings, Jig-lag White, Col. Green and Judge Dropover.

A REQUEST DENIED.

Elder Penstock arose to inquire if any member of the club had heard whether Bob Ingersoll was to lecture this winter or not. No one seemed to have heard anything about it, and the reverend member requested that the Secretary be instructed to write to Ingersoll direct and ascertain.

"What am de object?" queried the President.

"I propose dat dis club take steps to prove dat dar' am a hereafter fur the soul."

"You do, eh? If de pusson who denies sich a theory am a fool, de pusson who sots out to prove, what seben eights of de world already believes, am nex' doah to an idiot. Sot down an' save yer brain!"

"But it am my duty as a Christian man to controvert Ingersoll's arguments!"

"It am your duty as a Christian man to let Bob Ingersoll have all de rope he wants! If you has got de proper faith he can't hurt ye. If you belief won't stan' an attack den it am too weak to stan' alone. If, arter men and women have believed in God an' hereafter an' Heaben fur 6,000 yars a lawyer wid a snub nose an' a voice like a dog barkin' in a bar'l, kin come along an' scare 'em into fits, somebody had better go to work an' plug up de knot holes an' put new rivets in de joints."

RULES SUSPENDED.

The Secretary then read the following:

"DEAR BROTHER GARDNER—I herely solicit membership into our club, and if found worthy of the valued position in our club, I will be glad to have you join us. I regret that my name has not appeared as duly elected. Yours truly,

Yours out of bondage, BIRCHBROOK WILLIAMS.

The President explained that the petition had been taken from the regular order because the applicant was the greatest living colored orator in Nova Scotia, and could play on four musical instruments at once. He was the owner of a junk shop, the inventor of the seedless watermelon and the author of several songs, and he could not be otherwise than a shining member of the Lime Kiln Club.

On motion of Trustee Pullback the rules were suspended and the Blue Nose made a member.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

The Chairman of the Committee on Candidates reported the receipt of the following:

BROTHER GARDNER:

HALIFAX, N. S.—Some time since I asked for admission into your club, and while I notice that Sir Isaac Walpole has been elected, I regret that my name has not appeared as duly elected. Yours truly,

GEO. ALCOHOL KELLY.

P. S.—At the time of my previous application my esteemed friend George Francis White, challenged any member of the club for a foot race of five miles for \$100, which was duly published but not accepted. I may say that said challenge is still open.

He desired to explain that the petition had been duly received, but to within a week past no answers could be had to various letters written to citizens of Halifax regarding the moral character of the applicant. The committee had at length ascertained that he was the man who invented circus lemonade, and they had decided to report adversely on his petition.

CAN'T GO.

The Secretary announced that he was in receipt of a letter inviting the entire club to participate in a grand barbecue to be given in Wilcox County.

Pickles Smith moved that the club accept, and his motion was supported in a loud voice by Whalebone Hooker and Tug Johnson.

"De Secretary will return our thanks an' tender our regrets," replied the President.

"I should like de moshun put to a vote," persisted Smith. "Dey am gwine to have sheep an' pigs an' oxen-roasted hull, wid carloads of 'taters, chicken, ice cream an' lemonade."

"Pickles Smith, sot down!" said the President as he rose up. "I has lately noticed a disposhion on your part to take de bit in your mouth, an' I want to warn you to slow an' be keeful. Do man who lets his stomach run away wid his head will bring up in de mire. Your moshun will be laid on de winder-sill, an' fur de nex' few weeks I shall keep an eye on you. We will now deviate to our homes.—*Detroit Free Press*."

To-day's Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"CAIRNSMUIR."

Captain Castle, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 30th inst., at FIVE P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1883.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between "PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES" v. "THE REMAINDER" will be commenced at 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, and will be continued at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd November.

MEMBERS willing to play will please sign their Names, either on the List lying on the table in the Club-Anteroom or on the one in the Cricket Pavilion, on or before 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 1st November.

W. DE ST. CROIX, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1883.

Intimations.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CANVAS.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.

PONGEE SILK of all kinds.

Apply to

FUNG TANG, OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG, 42, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883.

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

JEWELLERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Intimations.

F. VINCENOT HAS FOR SALE.

FENARD HUTTER, in Bottles.

ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, qts. & pts.

ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, qts. & pts.

DUTCH CURACAO, (White & Orange Dry, qts. & pts.)

GOLD LIQUOR (Eau d'Or), qts. & pts.

EAU-DE-VIE DE DANTZIG.

CACAO CHOYVA A LA VANILLE.

CACAO A LA VANILLE.

PRALINE GRILLEES A LA VANILLE.

NOUVEAU DES ANTILLES.

MEUTHE GLACIALE.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH WINES, PRESERVES, &c., WHOLESALE & RETAIL. AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED. PRICES & SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1883.

INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883.

MRS. P. SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,

AT Nos. 8 & 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

WHERE SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be of the best description and cooked in the best style.

ATTACHED TO THE

TIFFIN ROOMS

ARE A BILLIARD ROOM

AND READING ROOM.

THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS, &c., &c.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD AND LODGING can be made by applying to

MRS. P. SMITH,

ON THE PREMISES, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1883.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of the Eastern Wing of BAXTER HOUSE, containing 4 Large Rooms, Bath-room, &c., Water laid on and every convenience, Furnished or Unfurnished. Terms Moderate.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 2 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS in connection with the vexed Tonquin Question have lately become so complicated that outsiders have the utmost difficulty in accurately defining the actual position of affairs. A great deal of what has been reported from Annam and Tonquin must be accepted with a considerable amount of reserve, while the telegraphic intelligence periodically received from London and Paris as to the progress of so-called diplomatic negotiations have been for the most part, if not altogether untrustworthy, vexatiously misleading. Nothing reliable is known here of what has transpired in Annam since the bombardment by the French of the forts of Hue; in Tonquin the positions of the belligerents are much the same as they were before RIVERRE's death; the rumours about the decided action taken and warlike preparations made by the Peking Government have never been confirmed; and practically we are quite in the dark as to what diplomacy has done in Paris to avert the threatened disastrous war between the French Republic and the Empire of China. That an arrangement was made through the Annamese Commissioners, by Monsieur HARMAND, the French Commissioner in Tonquin, with the chiefs of the Black Flags, for the evacuation of the Hanoi and Sontal districts by these hardy marauders, cannot be doubted; but from recent reports it would appear that the conditions of this arrangement have already been violated, and that the Black Flags, after temporarily retiring from their positions in front of Sontal, have again taken possession of their entrenched positions. That additional French reinforcements have arrived in Haiphong and are still in route from France is certain, and it is equally certain that a numerous body of regular Chinese soldiers, well armed and equipped are massed on the Yunnan frontiers. Beyond this everything, especially as to the probable future, is mere speculation.

The greatest difficulty in dealing with this complicated state of affairs is to fathom what has actually been done in Europe to amicably adjust existing differences. The telegrams received here on the subject are so conflicting in their details that, besides throwing very little light on the matters at issue, they are not to be relied on. In a recent issue of the Saigon Independent appears the following, dated Paris, October 15th:—"In consequence of the news of the retreat of the Chinese troops and the desertion of the Black Flags, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to break off negotiations with China." Now, what does

this mean? Are we to infer that France considers the difficulty practically settled by the "news of the retreat of the Black Flags and the desertion of the Black Flags," or is the decision of the Foreign Minister to break off negotiations with China tantamount to a declaration of war against the Celestial Empire? A telegram received from Paris two days before the above manifesto was wired to our Saigon contemporary announced that 540 men with war materials, &c., had left Toulon for Tonquin. On the same day that the Foreign Minister is credited with having presented his ultimatum to the Marquess TSENG, we learn that a new ministry had been formed in Madrid and that the troubles between France and Spain caused by the insults offered to King Alfonso by a Paris mob had been smoothed over; also that the Chinese Ambassador in addressing a deputation at Folkestone had confidently expressed a hope that a peaceful solution of the difficulty would be found. The telegrams received here on the 20th and 21st inst. merely dealt with the truculent attitude of the Paris press on the Shaw indemnity affair and the latest phase of the Madagascar embroglio. The following intelligence wired by Reuter on the 24th is of considerable importance:—"The Chambers were opened to-day (24th). The yellow book states that China requires France to abandon treaties, to evacuate Tonquin, but that French reinforcements will accomplish facts which will induce China to adopt juster views of the situation." This would appear to support, to some slight extent at least, the belligerent policy foreshadowed in the telegram in the Saigon Independent, and would certainly seem to indicate that France has decided not to abandon the attitude she has hitherto firmly maintained. On the 26th inst. we are informed that "in the Chamber of Deputies the Radicals have given notice of a motion censuring the policy of the Government in Tonquin," indicating a sign of weakness in the French political camp, which, under all circumstances, is most surprising. And there our information ceases, and the future is just as difficult a problem to solve as ever. French reinforcements are pouring into Tonquin with all speed; Chinese troops are massing in strong force on the borders of Yunnan and Kwang-si; China requires France to evacuate Tonquin; France replies by sending troops to "accomplish facts which will induce China to adopt juster views of the situation." One of the two Powers must give way, or the dogs of war will quickly be slipped in the swamps of Tonquin. Which will it be? A few weeks, nay, perhaps days, will decide.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 29th.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Cholera has again broken out in Alexandria; twelve deaths occurred yesterday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE is in the United States one lawyer for every 700 people.

SWINBURNE's newest work is an essay upon the last portion of "La Légende des Siècles."

THE British Government will expend thirty million dollars this year in constructing roads in India.

"JUDGE not, that ye be not judged," is rendered in the Afghan Testament, "Do not do justice, lest justice be done to you."

THE St. Petersburg Nordradska Walla, the chief organ of the Nihilists, suppressed by the Government some months ago, has again resumed publication.

MARWOOD received \$50 for every man and \$75 for every woman he hanged, and in the course of his career as a hangman "worked" off more than 400 persons.

GERMANTOWN has a young lady so proficient in piano playing that upon imitating a storm the other night over a hundred people caught cold from the dampness that prevailed.

PROFESSOR Verge, in a paper read before the Lombardy Institute of Science, said that serious dangers threaten the Italian people on account of their recent large substitution of alcohol for wine as a beverage.

THE rehabilitation of the umbrella in Paris is complete; no Parisienne now-a-days ever leaves the house without her *en-tout cas*. No man, however *schnitz*, with the slightest solicitude for his reputation for elegance, be he a member of the clan "*Plan*" or the rival clan "*gratin*," ever separates from that joy forever, even when the sun is brightest, that thing of beauty which has definitely dethroned the walking stick.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Johore paid a farewell visit to His Excellency the Governor this afternoon prior to his departure for Singapore. Upon leaving Government House His Highness was conducted to Murray pier in the Governor's carriage, and escorted by a guard of honor, consisting of a company and the band of "The Buffs." At the pier the Government steam launch was in waiting to convey the illustrious visitor on board the English mail steamer *Sutlej*. A salute of 17 guns from the shore battery was accorded to His Highness as the launch left the wharf.

A new steamer called the *Carriado* has lately been constructed in Glasgow for Messrs. Reyes & Co. of Manila, and is shortly expected at that port.

THE German steamer *Villa de Cadix* recently left Singapore for Hloho with a full cargo of mill machinery for the planters at Isla de Negros.

THE council of a certain city has appointed a committee to discuss the treatment of inebriates. "Treating" is what helps to make them inebriates.

If the *Medical Press* is to be credited, Professor Schuehauer, of Pesth, in making a post-mortem examination of a woman of about seventy years of age, discovered that the spleen was not only absent, but had never existed in the person of the subject.

"I DETEST slang phrases," said an old lady to the pastor, "especially when used by women. Why, the other day I heard a girl say she had flirted with a fellow, and made a 'mash.' She thought I didn't know what she meant, but I tumbled to it, all the same."

A PERT blockhead, who thought himself very smart, was once in company with Dean Swift. Rising from his chair, on something he said, he added, "For you must know, Mr. Dean, I set up for a wit." "Do you?" said Swift, very gravely, "well, then take my advice, sit down again."

KING THEBAW's baby is rocked to sleep in a mango-wood cradle, cased inside and out with plates of gold, set with rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds, worth nearly £200,000, but it takes just as much paragonic to put the youngster to sleep as if it were rocked in a flour barrel.

LONDONERS are reported to be buying up American trade dollars for speculation, expecting that Congress will direct their redemption at face value. The *New York Times* says: "There is not the slightest probability that anything of the kind will ever be done. Certainly it ought never to be done, for the faith of the United States is not pledged to redeem the trade dollar any more than it is pledged to redeem Confederate bonds in which crazy London speculators have so largely invested."

AN illustrated edition of Gray's *Elegy* to be brought out this winter reproduces several rejected verses—those which appeared in the original editions but were afterward omitted. The most exquisite of these was originally inserted before the "Elegy," but was omitted because the poet "thought it was too long a parenthesis in this place." The following stanza is very graceful:

There scattered on the earliest of the year
By human uncles, are showers of letters sent;
The redoubt loves to build and write the story,
And little footstep lightly print the ground.

We have received from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., one of Lett's (No. 8) *Diaries* for 1884. This is one of the most useful sizes for travellers and others, and contains in addition to a full page for every day of the year, a vast amount of useful information on all kinds of subjects. *Diaries* suitable for almost every purpose are included in Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s catalogue, and may be seen in every variety of form and binding by visitors to their well known establishment.

THE Russian paper *Novosti* in a recent issue states that the "forehead fight," a brutal combat inherited from the old Turks, still survives in some districts among the Tartars of the Crimea.

A duel of this savage kind took place a short time ago in a Crimean village. The report of it is given by a physician who was called to attend to the defeated combatant. The two foes take their stand at a measured distance from each other with their heads bent forward; then, at a given signal, they rush at one another, butting forehead against forehead, like two goats. The remainder of the duel is fought wholly with the forehead; neither blows nor kicks are permitted, as the man who uses any weapon except his forehead is disgraced.

In the recent case blood streamed from the foreheads of both the semi-savages; nevertheless they continued butting at each other with ferocious passion, until at length one of them fell exhausted to the earth. He gathered up all his remaining strength to draw his knife from his girdle, and with one determined stroke he then cut a wide gash across his throat. The physician states that the act of suicide on the part of the beaten man is to be regarded as a direct consequence of the injury done to the brain by the fearful convulsions of the fight.

A SENSATIONAL tragedy is reported in the Manila papers. A family which lived at Laspiñas, a suburban district of Manila, comprised amongst its members an exceedingly beautiful young girl, who was the object of the complimentary attentions of all the gay Lotharios in the neighborhood. The father of this pearl beyond all price, not wishing to part with his one fair daughter at such a tender age, discontinued the amorous attentions of the youthful swains, and strictly prohibited their visits to his house. It seems the disappointed suitors consented to link their individual differences in order to unite for the one grand object—revenge. The scheme resolved on was a most diabolical one. A deadly shrub, called by the natives *salaway*, was procured, and after being pounded down very finely, was, it is believed, through the agency of the servants, mixed with the food intended for the dinner of the family. No sooner had the victims of this vile plot partaken of the food than they were all seized with terrible convulsions, and underwent horrible agonies. Medical assistance was happily at hand, and the prompt application of powerful remedies was effectual in snatching the whole of the sufferers from the brink of the grave, excepting the fair maiden whose fatal beauty was the innocent cause of all the trouble. After great suffering she died the following morning. The affair has created great excitement, and six of the young men supposed to be implicated and under arrest, pending a thorough investigation into the whole proceeding.

PROOFS of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's memoirs were submitted to the Queen, and by her orders all political revelations were suppressed. This action has caused an indefinite postponement of the publication.

A PARISIAN gun-maker has the following notice outside his window: "To those disappointed in love. A great choice in patent revolvers. N.B.—In the case is all the apparatus necessary for extracting the ball and dressing the wound."

AN official report just made on the Suez Canal is a strong indictment of the French administration, as it is shown conclusively that the French mail packets had an advantage of twenty-four hours on an average of getting through the canal ahead of the English steamers.

AN Indianapolis paper thus summed up the divorce market in that locality:—"Brisk competition among our local lawyers has brought down the prices of divorces. We quote—Common separation, \$15; small alimony, \$25; large alimony, \$50 to \$100, according to circumstances. Business good and increasing."

CALEB STOCKWELL, of London, Ont., was exceedingly surprised the other morning when Mrs. Stockwell presented him with two sons and two daughters all new. Subsequently when asked what he'd got, he sorrowfully said, "Only two small pairs." The little ones are thriving. Caleb hopes for a "full hand" next time.

DURING the forthcoming International Exhibition to be held at Nice, M. Tosselli will exhibit a submarine observatory, of which the following description is given in the *Engineering*: "It is made of steel and bronze to enable it to resist the pressure of water at a depth of one hundred and twenty metres, nearly one hundred and sixty pounds to the square inch. The vessel is divided into three compartments, the upper for the Commander, to enable him to direct the observatory, and give explanations to the passengers who, to the number of eight, occupy the middle compartment. They have under their feet a glass plate enabling them to see the bottom, with its corals, fishes, grass, etc. The third compartment contains the buoyant chamber, and can be regulated at will. As the sea is dark at the depth of seventy metres, the observatory is to be lighted by electricity, and a telephone communicates with the surface."

HAVE we in our midst any aristocratic, modest and enterprising youth, who, after an unsuccessful wrestle with Banks, China Sugars or Luons, feels disposed to forget his failures and hide his diminished head in the soothing folds of matrimonial felicity? If there be such a party amongst our *jeunesse d'orte* he has a rare opportunity of distinguishing himself. The French and German papers contain an advertisement from a young lady describing herself as a very pretty orphan girl, 21 years old, Catholic, of good family, with a fortune of nearly half a million, and \$20,000 a year, who wants to marry a young man qualified as above. The appeal is so rare and so important that we give it in the original as it appears in the *Independence Belge*: "Mariage du High Life—Orpheline. 21 ans, Catholique, très honorable, tres jolie, fortune de 12 millions francs, et plus de 6,000,000 francs de rentes, a marier a jeune homme, libre, tres honorable nom. Pour relations et conditions a remplier s'adresser, lettres, signées, A.N.O.O.U, Post Rest, Marseille, Rien des agents."

WITH rumours of war flying thick and fast, and the political horizon unusually threatening, it is not out of place to point out that the regular army of Britain totals only 190,000 men. The reserve is about 30,000 strong, and the militia about 140,000, of whom 25,000 are in the militia reserve, and there are about 180,000 enrolled volunteers. The actual combatant force is very different; of the 190,000 regulars more than 92,000 are abroad; of the militia, 28,000 are deficient from the paper strength. Supposing war broke out, having completed the garrison of foreign fortresses such as Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden, and English coaling stations, requiring at least 10,000 exclusive of India, and having afforded India a reinforcement of 10,000 men, the problem would arise how to meet the peril with the remainder. Having apportioned 6,000 men for each of the fortresses of Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Dover, and 10,000 for the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Captain Hagier, the great military authority, states there would be no more than 30,000 troops to strike a blow against the enemy.

LORD Chief Justice Coleridge closed his speech at the dinner given in his honor at Boston, U. S. N., as follows: "You have a history of which any commonwealth might justly and rightly be proud. You know—forgive my vanity if I say that I know, too—that you bred Benjamin Franklin, and Daniel Webster, and Joseph Story and Theodore Parker. Daniel Webster, whose hand I was privileged as a boy at Exton to press, when he was in England as your representative, and whose eloquence I have humbly studied ever since; Story, a household word with every English lawyer; Parker, perhaps one of your highest and greatest souls; Hawthorne, if you will forgive the expression of a foreigner, is perhaps, taken altogether, almost your foremost man of letters; Longfellow, the delight and darling of two hemispheres; Holmes, the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—the autocrat, if he chose, of every dinner table, too; but there I am told he is content to play the part of a constitutional sovereign; Emerson, as broad and as strong as one of your long rivers, and as pure; Lowell, I am proud to say, my own honest friend, your representative at this moment in my own country—like Garrick in Joseph Reynolds' picture, he excels either in tragedy or comedy, and is delightful whether as Hosea Biglow or as James Russell Lowell, filled with equal genius to move the hearts of his readers whether to smiles or tears—and Howells, the last of your American invaders who have taken England by storm. These are your glories; these are the men who make your history. These are the men—forgive me for saying so—of whom you ought to be proud, if you are not heartily proud."

WHENEVER a Czar wants to compliment anybody very particularly a royal snuff-box is the invariable share of the gift. The box given to Admiral Baldwin is said to be ornamented with \$15,000 worth of diamonds. As a thing to deposit with one's "uncle," such a snuff box is not to be sneezed at.

AN English clergyman in Berkshire recently rebuked Sabbath-breaking in a way that some people might resent. The peaceful village was startled in the midst of its Sunday afternoon quiet by the loud and rapid tolling of the church bell for twenty minutes. The town turned itself inside out trying to find out what was the matter. It was finally announced that the worthy rector, while engaged in a pastoral visitation, had been scandalized by the sight of a lawn-tennis party in the grounds of one of the principal houses in the parish, and he had taken this means to remind the erring members of his flock of the injunctions of the Fourth commandment.

THE Philadelphia *Times* draws this picture of New York life: "On a \$15,000 granite monument over the grave of his wife, Daniel Murphy, one of the richest men in the fourth ward of New York, put the inscription: 'Built to outlast the British monarchy.' Less than a twelvemonth afterward, though in his 70th year, infirm, and nearly blind, he took a new helpmeet, who will probably not get such a tomb, for hardly was the honeymoon over before she began the daily exercise of throwing chinaware at his head and dragging him round the room by the hair. Mr. Murphy tottered to the police court and had her sent to Blackwell's Island for six months."

THE China Mail is seldom amusing. Last night it was positively funny. That sketch of "H.E. the Governor's trip to the North" is worthy of a place in the pages of *Judy*. One extract is enough for the present:—"The Viceroy, in the course of one of his conversations with Sir George Bowen, mentioned that he was 62 years of age, and that he no longer felt the same vigour, as when he put down the Taiping rebellion with the help of his friend Colonel Gordon. 'Then,' said Sir George, 'Your Excellency was born in the year 1821, in which the great Napoleon died. Nature abhors a vacuum and has evidently created in you a new Napoleon of the East to replace the Napoleon of the West.' The Viceroy appears to have been pleased by this compliment, for turning to the English Consul, he said, 'tell the Governor that I place my steam yacht at his disposal to tow his Excellency's boats from Tientsin to Peking.' Bravo, Sir George; there is nothing like laying it on thick. His silver-tongued Excellency's former fellow-subjects in Australia and the Mauritius evidently displayed nice discrimination when they facetiously nicknamed the talented author of 'Mount Athos, Thessaly and Epirus' Sir Gush. And yet it may perhaps be doubted if the Governor of Hongkong studied the dignity of his high position as the representative of Britain's Majesty in using such fulsome and barefaced flattery to an astute man of the world, and—wily diplomatist like Li Hung Chang—Sentimental humbug proved a drug in the market equally amongst the squatters and 'wool lords' of Victoria and the creole planters of Mauritius; it has already proved Dead Sea fruit and been almost universally ridiculed in Hongkong. We can readily imagine the disgust of the great Viceroy—the possessor of one of the greatest minds of the age—at being addressed by Governor Bowen as if he had been a half-naked savage, instead of probably the greatest statesman the Eastern world has ever known."

FOCHOW.

We notice the arrival by the steamer *Taku* from Shanghai of the Rev. Bishop Merrill and his wife. The Bishop is making a tour of inspection of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in China and Japan. He has visited the Mission in North and Central China, and will remain here for a few weeks, and reside at the Fochow Methodist conference commencing November 6th, and lasting one week. From here, the Bishop and Mrs. Merrill will return homeward via Hongkong to San Francisco.

A painful accident occurred on Friday last whilst the native soldiery were being instructed in military exercise just outside the South Gate. One of the soldiers, handling his weapon in the usual clumsy style, let it accidentally go off, the contents being lodged in the head of a youth of seventeen years of age, who expired instantly. Although so many lives are sacrificed annually during practice, we seldom hear of any of these warriors bold shooting themselves, which fact is rather surprising considering the careless manner in which they handle their weapons. We learn that the father of the unfortunate boy who has met with such an untimely end, has received compensation from the authorities for the loss of his son, but the amount paid has not as yet been ascertained.

On Thursday last, the bodies of no less than three dead Chinamen in a semi state of nudity, were observable lying in the thoroughfare nearly opposite the Canton Club. As the day was excessively hot for the time of year (84° Fahr), this, as may be imagined, was anything but pleasant for those of the community taking that route. The *Express*, issued with a view to making the servants of the Road Trustees more diligent in their scavenging work, has evidently not had the desired effect, or else this is another display of Chinese low cunning to again secure the privilege of burial promiscuously within the settlement.

If the latter is the cause, the proclamation recently issued by the authorities will require the insertion of a clause rendering relatives of deceased persons liable to a penalty for allowing such bodies to remain uninterred. We are pleased to learn, from those of the community taking that route, that it is intended for one of H. B. M.'s gunboats to be regularly stationed at Pagoda Anchorage. As there are several of the vessels composing the squadron capable of reaching Fochow; it is to be hoped that the new British Minister, taking recent events into consideration, will see the desirability of selecting such vessels adapted for the rather shallow Min, or more correctly speaking, suggest to the British Admiralty what is required for our port. Although the presence of a gunboat at Fochow is always appreciable, still it is not so absolutely necessary as at Fuchow, where the crews of the numerous merchant vessels at the former place would always be capable of quelling

any disturbance which might arise. This of course is not so at Fochow, where only junks can be seen; whilst in the event of any trouble, the noise of their crews' gongs would only add to the excitement of such a ruinously Chinese mob as can easily be collected on shore at short notice.

When reviewing the Customs Returns of trade last year, we drew attention to the decline in the importation of kerosene oil, which was attributed to a proclamation emanating from the Chinese authorities prohibiting its sale in Fochow on account of the large increase of fire. This mandate had the desired effect, as during the period of its being in vogue, there was almost an immunity from conflagrations. (This commodity being such a source of revenue, and the loss being materially felt, led to the edict becoming a dead letter, although its enactments were not actually rescinded. As the consumption has lately been equal to that of former times, and fires not excessive in number, it is rather surprising to find that another, and even more rigid, edict has been issued not only prohibiting the vending of the article, but also attaching a penalty to consumers. Although it is difficult to account for this wavering on the part of the Chinese authorities, still we cannot fail to appreciate the disinclination of the use of this dangerous commodity, which might be readily turned to account for incendiary purposes; whilst it is always more or less dangerous when so carelessly used by the natives, who appear utterly regardless of its explosive nature.—*Herald*.

MONACO AND ITS RULERS.

Monaco, surnamed the "Beauty Spot of the Riviera," writes a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, is familiar to the world as one of the last remaining independent States into which a large portion of Europe was subdivided very many years since. Much of its notoriety has been gained from the fact that within its boundaries public gaming is permitted and licensed. Charles III, the reigning Prince, has just entered upon the twenty-eighth year of his reign, and few royal houses can boast so imposing an *entourage* of the present chief of the Grimaldi family. Prince Charles holds court with more than ordinary display but rarely in the palace at Monaco. His Highness divides his time between his Chateau de Marseilles, in France, and his hotel in Paris. At Monaco a new church, recently consecrated, has been built as a votive offering to Prince Charles' patron saint. Thus it will be seen that the spiritual wants of the population have been amply provided for, and the churches recently built in the principality are but the smallest evidence of the work done by the priests; there are many seminaries, convents, and a very fine preparatory school which is under the personal direction of the Bishop of Marseilles.

Since the death of M. Blanc, the promoter of gaming-tables, at Monaco, which occurred a few years ago (that of M. Blanc transpired in 1881), the Casino continues to prosper in the most surprising manner. Those now interested in the undertaking are members of the Blanc family, viz.:—Edmond Blanc, son and heir, and the Princes Radivill and Roland Bonaparte, who married daughters of M. Blanc. They are the principal shareholders; nevertheless, a few shares are said to be in the hands of the Mayor of Nice, and other high-standing functionaries of that city.

There are 300 of these shares, representing 300 undivided parts. Each share at the outset was worth 50,000 francs; their actual value is difficult to tell. At all events, if offered for sale they would attain a fabulous price, seeing the phenomenal profits annually realized by the roulette and card tables. Hitherto the owners of the Casino have appeared to be satisfied with their annual profits, which permitted the daughters of M. Blanc to be dowered with 200,000 francs each, irrespective of the enormous revenue which falls to the lot of each shareholder. But although not openly debated, the idea of a financial coup has for a long time been meditated, and the following is a rough outline of the scheme.

The 300 shares as they now stand (200 undivided parts each) are to be converted into 60,000 coupons (thereby doubling the 30,000 undivided parts), and these coupons, or coupons, will then be offered to the public at the price of 1,000 francs each. The operation is unquestionably a bold one; nevertheless, despite its fantastic proportions, it will evidently find favor with the French. And why not? The receipts for last year amounted to fifteen millions of francs.

This project for converting the Casino of Monte Carlo into a public affair has been generally approved by the actual stockholders. M. Blanc's dignity suffers from the fact that the source of his revenue is a gambling hell. Princes Bonaparte and Radivill partake of that view and would not be loth to sever their connection, once and for ever, with the institution of Monte Carlo, above all, under such favorable auspices. Prince Charles, on being apprised of this resolution, was somewhat startled, naturally dreading the revolution in his affairs that such a transaction would entail. However, he was brought round to the view of the majority, by the intelligent counsel of his father confessor, and was eventually led to take a more decided step. He has given his consent to relinquishing all further intervention in the concerns of the Casino, and in return for this abdication his yearly pension will be increased to 1,000,000 francs.

The contemplated issue of the new shares may be expected soon. The date of issue will be settled at the next meeting of the shareholders, which will take place in Paris. The "magnificent Casino" of Monte Carlo is annually visited by an average of 600,000 foreigners, who play in it, and who receive twenty-five francs, and this number is steadily on the increase. The relations of the principality with the outside world, from the middle of the Fifteenth century to the middle of the Nineteenth century, have been governed by two great facts: The protection of France, and the suzerainty of the House of Savoy over a portion of the Monagasque territory. Both the protectorate and the suzerainty have ceased to exist owing to both powers having failed in their duties. Monaco is the subject of perpetual attacks on the part of the neighboring States. But theory that attempts to oust the suzerainty of the public in the suppression of the Casino have signally failed, and the ability which characterizes the management of this establishment in the reason assigned for this utter absence of any feeling of public indignation.

Monte Carlo, or rather the gaming institution, will not, as is generally supposed, die a violent death. It is thought that the new financial scheme, to which allusion has been made, will further consolidate the principality now enjoyed until the expiration of the grant in 1915. We are pleased to learn, from those of the community taking that route, that it is intended for one of H. B. M.'s gunboats to be regularly stationed at Pagoda Anchorage. As there are several of the vessels composing the squadron capable of reaching Fochow; it is to be hoped that the new British Minister, taking recent events into consideration, will see the desirability of selecting such vessels adapted for the rather shallow Min, or more correctly speaking, suggest to the British Admiralty what is required for our port. Although the presence of a gunboat at Fochow is always appreciable, still it is not so absolutely necessary as at Fuchow, where the crews of the numerous merchant vessels at the former place would always be capable of quelling

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS.

ENDERS and Fire-irons,
New Fire-guards and Coal Vases,
Kerosine Cooking Stoves,
Hinks' "Duplex" Table Lamps in new designs,
New Folding Lamp Shades,
Linen "Dagmar" Shades,
"Saranga" Trunks and Ladies' Dress Trunks,
Travelling Bags and Hold-alls,
Despatch Boxes and Portfolios,
New "Slider" Playing Cards,
"Mogula" and "Squeezers" Call Balls,
Scrap Books, New Office Sundries,
Christmas Cards in New Prize Designs,
Menu and Name Cards,
Porcelain Menu Tablets,
Artists' Materials and new Canvases,
Air Beds and Cushions, New Cutlery,
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours,
Ellwood's Felt-Hats on Cork,
Cricketing Caps and "Tam-o-Shanter" Caps,
Tennis Sets, Tennis Balls, Tennis Rackets,
Cricket Balls, Balls and Stumps,
Guns and Sportsmen's Sundries,
Cope's Tobaccos, Fresh Golden Cloud,
Fresh Birdseye and Mixture,
Manila and Penang Cigars,
New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Saddles and Saddle-cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [340]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
of
WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
OLD PORT,
SHERRY, WHISKEY, COGNAC,
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAJA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., [Wm. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHITMAN, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [33]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
WILL OPEN THEIR SEASON EARLY
NEXT WEEK
(dependent upon the arrival of the next
MITSU BISHI STEAMER)

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED
COMIC OPERA

THE
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY BY
C. J. BARBER.
Correct Costumes and Artistic Properties.
The Company having had a most successful
Season at Shanghai and in Japan, will
space neither pains nor expense to
mount all their pieces in the
most complete manner.

PRICES:
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00
Pit.....\$1.00
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
Dress Circle or Stalls, 12 Nights.....\$30.00

In the Subscription series no piece will be
presented twice.

Box plan now ready at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [814]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 5th November, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

SITUATE IN
HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Comprising:—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Re-
gistered in the Land Office as Subsection
No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 90,
and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 90
with the Messuages or Tenements thereon
being Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Holly-
wood Road, as the same Premises are held
for the residue of a term of 75 years and for
the further term of 924 years subject to the
payment of the due proportions of the rents
and to the performance of the Covenants
and Conditions reserved by and contained
in the Crown Lease of the whole of the
said Inland Lot No. 90, and the extension
thereof.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
liabilities thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [785]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public
Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 8th November, 1883, at THREE P.M., at the
Premises, all that

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
KNOWN AS THE
TUNG HING THEATRE,

Situate in Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising:—
All that Piece of GROUND registered as
INLAND LOT No. 700, and measuring on
the North 100 feet, on the South 100 feet,
on the East 200 feet, and on the West 200
feet and containing in the whole 20,000
square feet.

Together with the Theatre known as the
TUNG HING THEATRE and all the other
erections and buildings thereon. Held for
the residue of a term of 999 years at the
Yearly Crown Rent of \$66.12.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1883. [805]

For Sale.

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend, Equal in
Bouquet and Style to the
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [787]

FOR SALE,

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUART.....\$22 per Case.
PIECES.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!
THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands and from every known
factory in Manila, are constantly being
received. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous
position of the Undersigned in regard to the
CIGAR trade with Manila, he now offers Cigars
of all brands, fully matured, and ready for
immediate smoking. Quality Guaranteed.

JOSE M. B. BSA
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [343]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST LANDED.

FRESH TOBACCOS.

EX "AJAX."
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.
COPE'S STRAIGHT CUT.
EX "GLENFRUIN."
WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
WILLS' THREE CASTLES.
WILLS' GOLDEN FLAKE HONEY DEW.
WILLS' PRINCES MIXTURE.
WILLS' BEST SCOTCH.
WILLS' SCENTED RAPPEE.

FROM SHANGHAI.
HAPPY THOUGHT.
GOLDEN EAGLE.
DOLLAR BRAND.
STAR MIXTURE.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY AND FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.
THE CROCODILE-LEATHER NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE RUSSIA LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE MOROCCO LEATHER PAPER & ENVELOPES.
THE CRUSHED STRAWBERRY NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF
THE CHOICEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS.

KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
HALF CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
FULL CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
SULTANA CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEMS OF DANCE.
WALDTEUFEL-ALBUM.
MUSICAL FAVORITE.
SUNSHINE OF SONG.
SILVER WREATH.
LA CREME DE LA CREME.
ROBERT FRAUN'S ALBUM.
SCOTTISH SONGS.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
GERMAN SONGS.
SILVER CHORD.
MUSICAL TREASURE.
SHOWER OF PEARLS.

NEW FANCY STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.
THE POLYOPTICON!
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1883. [784]

SAYLE & CO'S
SHOW ROOMS.

JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENELG" AND NOW SHOWING.

CHEAP TRIMMED MILLINERY IN LATEST STYLES.
SPECIALITIES IN BEAVER, FELT AND STRAW HATS AND
BONNETS IN NEWEST SHAPES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, SILKS,
VELVETS, SATINS,
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [730]

ROSE & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED.

NEW BLACK, AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH BROCHE GAUZES.
COLORED SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
STAMPED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
BLACK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
NUNS' VEIL CLOTH in all New Shades.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
CASHMERE, SILK, AND BEADED JERSEYS.
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS.
KID AND SUEDE GLOVES.

ALSO
THE NEW JERSEY SUEDE GLOVES.
LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.
LADIES' FELT HATS.
PARIS MILLINERY AND TRIMMED HATS.
MANTLES, FISHUS AND GENILLE CAPES.
&c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [716]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"CAIRNSMUIR,"

Captain Castle, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for Countersignature, and to take imme-
diate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON, TO-DAY, the 27th inst.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
3rd November, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1883. [807]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"OCEANIC"
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [1]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

STEAMSHIP "LIBAN,"
LABIE, COMMANDER.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named
vessel from London, Marseilles and in-
termediate Ports, are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into
Godown of the Undersigned, at Vanchai, No. 3,
behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings,"
whence and/or from the wharves or boats de-
livery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1883. [754]

Notices of Firms.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has resumed charge as
SECRETARY of the Society.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [812]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents of the CHINA SHIPPERS'
MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [786]

NOTICE.
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the
SECOND CALL of \$16.66 on the Shares
of the New Issue is Payable on the 31st inst.
INTEREST at the Rate of 9 per cent. per
Annum will be charged on all Overdue Calls.
By Order,
A. S. GARFIT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [804]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premiums for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. COUCHTIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Wright, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 31st instant,
at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1883. [811]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and Fiji.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer

"CATTERTHUN,"
Captain Hugh Craig, will be despatched as
above TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at
FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)
will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 30th instant.
Contents and Value of the Packages must be
declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [773]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship
"LIBAN,"

Labie, Commander, will sail on or about
the 7th November, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewardess.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer
and Table Wines are included in the Passage
Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by
the Steamers of this line available for the
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from
the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer
for which the Ticket is issued to the date of
re-embarkation there of the Holder of the
Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. [754]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES BAL,"
Watson, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [744]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"GUSTAV & OSCAR,"
Seemann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [803]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,